



REPORT

TO THE

SANITARY AUTHORITIES

OF THE

EAST KENT JOINT COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR 1909,

BY

M. K. ROBINSON, M.D.,

The Medical Officer of Health.

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REPRESENTATIVES

ON THE

East Kent Joint Committee.

NAME	SANITARY DISTRICT REPRESENTED.
Councillor Allington Collard, J.P.	Blean Rural District.
Councillor Arthur Rigden.	
Councillor A. M. Wacher.	
Councillor J. D. Maxted, J.P.	Bridge Rural District.
Councillor H. M. Baker. (also Alderman of Dover Borough).	
Councillor J. A. Willmore.	
Councillor Colonel A. Ford, C.B., J.P.	
	Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District.
Alderman M. Pepper, J.P.	Borough of Dover.
Alderman H. M. Mowll.	
Alderman J. W. Bussey, J.P.	
Councillor W. J. Barnes, J.P.	
Councillor H. W. Thorpe, J.P.	
Councillor Colonel Davidson.	
Councillor George Jeken, J.P.	Dover Rural District.
Councillor Henry Woodland.	
Councillor Wm. Cheeseman, J.P.	East Ashford Rural District.
Councillor Rev. Wm. Henry.	
Councillor George Willson.	
Councillor Rev. S. G. H. Sargent, J.P.	Eastry Rural District.
Councillor C. J. Burgess, J.P.	
Councillor H. E. H. Rice.	
Councillor Archibald S. Jones, J.P.	Elham Rural District.
Councillor Stephen Kingsnorth	
Councillor Nathaniel Rowdon, J.P.	Herne Bay Urban District.
Councillor John Bennett Tun- bridge, J.P.	Borough of Hythe.
Councillor A. M. Watts, M.D.	Isle of Thanet Rural District.
Councillor A. T. Shuttleworth	
Councillor Alexander Brown, J.P.	West Ashford Rural District.
Councillor W. T. Hinds, J.P.	

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REPORT

TO THE

Urban and Rural District Councils

REPRESENTED BY THE

EAST KENT JOINT COMMITTEE.



Area of Combined District (excluding
water) 299,314 acres

Population (census 1901) 144,161

Population.

The estimated population for the year 1909 of the Urban and Rural Districts represented by the East Kent Joint Committee amounted to 160,392. This estimate was obtained by calculating the annual geometrical rate of increase which took place between the census of 1891 and that of 1901, and adding the increase (according to this proportion) for the eight years since the last enumeration to the population which existed in 1901 (144,161). Some modification has been made when, in respect to garrison districts, the actual figures could be obtained for the military population as distinguished from the civil inhabitants, and also for some alterations in the areas affected by diminution or extension since the census was last taken.

Births.
Gross and Net
Deaths.

During the year 1909, the number of births registered in the East Kent Combined Sanitary District was 3,343; the total deaths registered being 2,114, and the net deaths (after correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the District) numbering 1,852.

The natural increase of population, by excess of births over gross deaths, was 1,229.

The births were sixty-four less than the number registered during 1908, and, in proportion to population, showed a diminution of one per thousand. The birth-rate was 20.8, or 2.6 lower than the average for the ten years 1899—1908 in the East Kent District. Compared with England and Wales, the birth-rate was 4.8 lower. This diminishing birth-rate should excite more serious consideration than the subject now receives.

Birth-rate.

Contrasted with the abnormal limitation of population, the mortality statistics furnish a satisfactory record in respect to general, epidemic, and infantile rates of mortality. Thus, the general death-rate during 1909 was only 11.5 per thousand of the population, against an average of 13.3 for the ten years 1899—1908.

Net
Death-rate.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases stood at 0.59, as compared with 1.12 for England and Wales, 1.08 for the smaller towns, and 0.80 for rural England and Wales.

Epidemic
Death-rate.

The rate of infantile mortality was only 84 per thousand births registered, against 109 for England and Wales, and 98 for the Country after excluding the great and smaller towns.

Infantile
Mortality.

Of the net number of deaths, 16 were due to measles, 2 scarlet fever, 18 whooping-cough, 24 diphtheria, 2 croup, 8 enteric fever, 38 epidemic influenza, 26 diarrhœa, 9 enteric, 15 gastritis, 2 puerperal fever, 3 erysipelas, 123 phthisis, 52 other tubercular diseases, 156 cancer, 161 bronchitis, 113 pneumonia, 3 pleurisy, 27 other diseases of the respiratory organs, 18 alcoholism and cirrhosis of the liver, 4 venereal disease, 55 premature birth, 8 diseases and accidents of parturition, 220 heart disease, 48 accident, 18 suicide, and 683 to natural decay and other causes.

Causes of
Death.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows: At under one year of age, 281 died; at one and under five, 94; at five and under fifteen, 68; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 76; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 591; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 742 died.

Ages at Death.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889, 648 cases of sickness were reported, 214 of which were referred to diphtheria, 199 scarlet fever, 157

Notification
Act.

measles, 38 erysipelas, 33 enteric fever, 6 puerperal fever, and 1 to continued fever.

Non-Notifiable
Diseases.

It will be observed that, while the chief epidemic diseases exhibited a declining mortality, the deaths from whooping-cough, influenza and phthisis (all communicable diseases) occupy a prominent position amongst the certified causes of death.

With regard to whooping-cough and influenza, public opinion does not appear to be sufficiently ripe to enable sanitary authorities to adopt some definite course of procedure for restraining their dissemination. As both are dangerous infectious maladies, and those in charge of known cases (whether notified or not), are liable to prosecution on breach of the 126th section of the Public Health Act of 1875, it rests with the people, or the people's representatives, to determine whether this statute shall, in respect to these diseases, be enforced or not.

That the greatest indifference is exhibited by those who themselves suffer from the maladies in question, or are in charge of sufferers, admits of no doubt, and that such negligence is the cause of much serious suffering and mortality cannot be disputed.

The official crusade against phthisis has already commenced by the inauguration of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations issued by the Local Government Board. Limited as the Order is to patients who come under the care of poor-law Medical Officers, either at home or in poor-law institutions, there is some little overlapping in points of procedure, because, while notification is made to the officers of the District Councils, the poor-law Guardians have to find the food and equipment required for treatment.

This duplication of authority begets controversy and delay in providing one of the first essentials for treatment—hospital accommodation for consumptive patients, distinct from the other patients undergoing treatment in the general infirmary wards at the workhouse. In the Thanet District, the Guardians have made temporary provision, by the erection of glass screens, in order to separate the consumptives from the other patients in the infirmary wards. In other Districts, appropriation of wards for consumptive patients has been the course adopted, while, in some instances, shelters have been erected in the grounds surrounding the workhouses.

Arrangements have also been suggested for sending patients to sanatoria when the Managers of such institutions were willing to receive them.

What seems to commend itself for adoption, is that some conjoint arrangement should be made by the several District Councils in a given area to provide common hospital equipment, which could be made available, not only for paupers, but also for those who, by reason of their not being cured in the early stage of the complaint, become incapable of working, and who would otherwise ultimately drift into pauperism.

What the District Councils have been able to do, has been the circulation of printed instructions at the homes of the sufferers, concerning the methods of dealing with the infected sputum, and the general hygiene in and about the patients' dwellings, with the collection also of such facts as could be obtained, bearing on the origin of each individual attack of the disease; while in Dover cautionary tablets in regard to the objectionable and dangerous habit of spitting have been affixed to the seats and shelters on the sea front, and in the park and public gardens.

That such action assists in promoting remedial and preventive measures is too obvious to need comment, and, if only a step forward, it will help to lay the foundation of future action according to the experience and information acquired.

Under the heading of each District represented by the East Kent Joint Committee will be found the statistical tables referring thereto; but the following tables epitomise the salient features concerning each District, and contain also comparative statistics for ready reference and observation:—

General
Statistics.

Comparative Statistics.

Birth-rate and Death-rate per 1,000 of Population, and Analysis of Mortality.

	Birth-rate.	Death-rate from all Causes.	Death Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population from the Chief Epidemic Diseases.						Total of Columns 3 to 9.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 registered Births.
			Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria	Fever.		
Columns.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
England and Wales	25·6	14·5	0·00	0·35	0·09	0·20	0·14	0·06	0·28	1·12
76 Great Towns	25·7	15·6	0·00	0·48	0·11	0·24	0·15	0·06	0·38	1·42
143 Smaller Towns	24·8	14·5	—	0·33	0·09	0·17	0·16	0·06	0·27	1·08
England and Wales, less the 219 Towns	25·6	13·6	0·00	0·21	0·06	0·16	0·14	0·06	0·17	0·80
East Kent Combined District	20·8	11·5	—	0·10	0·01	0·11	0·15	0·05	0·16	0·59
East Kent Combined District.— Average 10 years, 1899–1908.	23·4	13·3								105

YEAR 1909.

In this Table 0·00 signifies that the deaths were too few to give a ratio of 0·005. Where no deaths occurred — is inserted.

Table Showing the Births and Deaths, and Birth and Death-rates, &c., of the constituent Sanitary Districts.

Sanitary Districts.	1909.								Deaths from Epidemic Diseases.										Death-rate per 1,000 of Population from Chief Epidemic Diseases (Columns 9 to 17).	Death-rate per 1,000 notified Diseases.
	Population estimated to middle of 1909.	Registered Births.		Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths from all causes (gross).	Gross death rate per 1,000 of Population.	Deaths from all causes (net).	Net death-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Infantile mortality per 1,000 registered Births.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria.	Fevers.			Diarrhoea.		
		2	3												Typhus.	Euteric.	Continued.			
Columns.	1			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Blean Rural ...	7200	142	19.7	99	13.7	83	11.5	49.3	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	0.55	0.28
Bridge do. ...	10426	236	22.6	263	25.2	112	10.7	89.0	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	0.38	0.19
Broadstairs Urban ...	7697	111	14.4	84	10.9	87	11.3	54.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheriton do ...	9766	4247	425.3	71	7.3	74	7.6	4117.4	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	10	1.33	0.10
Dover Borough	50176	1045	20.8	561	11.2	560	11.2	83.2	...	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.12	...	3	...	9	0.84	0.38	
Dover Rural ...	6141	135	22.0	84	13.7	103	16.8	96.3	...	0.18	0.02	0.12	0.28	...	0.06	...	0.16	0.65	0.16	
East Ashford Rural...	12465	303	24.3	192	15.4	194	15.6	85.8	...	0.16	...	0.32	...	...	...	...	1	0.65	0.16
Eastry Rural	12334	258	20.9	180	14.6	163	13.2	96.9	...	...	...	0.24	0.08	...	0.08	...	2	0.81	0.32
Elham do. ...	6891	170	24.7	121	17.6	95	13.8	64.7	...	0.08	...	0.24	0.24	...	0.08	...	0.16	0.58	0.29	
Herne Bay Urban ...	10337	158	15.3	74	7.2	80	7.7	75.9	...	...	...	0.14	0.14	...	0.14	...	0.14	0.19	0.19
Hythe Borough	6535	136	20.8	67	10.2	72	11.0	66.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15
Thanet Rural	13028	250	19.2	207	15.9	125	9.6	72.0	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.15	...
West Ashford do. ...	7396	152	20.5	111	15.0	104	14.1	111.8	...	0.08	...	...	2	...	...	...	0.08	0.27	0.27
Total ...	160392	3343	20.8	2114	13.2	1852	11.5	84.0	...	16	2	18	24	...	8	...	26	0.59	0.25	

The figures in italics represent the equivalent rates per 1,000 of the estimated population.
 ‡ Corrected on account of the Military Hospital for Females, just outside the Cheriton boundary.

Taken as a whole, the vital statistics furnish satisfactory evidence of the work of Preventive Medicine in the area represented by the Joint Committee, and ought to encourage the development of further efforts for promoting health and longevity.

The results of some of the inquiries that have been made, illustrate the various avenues by which disease gains access to the human body, and indicate the corresponding precautions which, as a natural corollary, should follow.

The more thorough the investigations that are made into the various manifestations of sickness and mortality, the better will be the net results obtained for establishing true and sound methods for promoting higher standards of health, with corresponding vital force, and power to work for the common weal.

Water
Analysis.

Housing of
the Working
Classes Acts.

Full particulars of the general public health work accomplished during the year will be found in the reports relating to the individual Districts, but it may be mentioned that seventy samples of water were analysed, thirty-five of which were found to be so polluted as to be unsafe for drinking purposes; while, under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, sixty-three houses were reported upon as being unfit for human habitation, action being taken in each instance, either for the closure of the premises involved, or for procuring the execution of such repairs as were necessary in order to render the dwelling habitable.

School
Medical
Inspection.

During the second year's work (1909) of medical inspection in the Borough of Dover, under the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act of 1907, 1,482 school-children were inspected, and a full report of the results obtained has been prepared for submission to the Education Committee. The following summary, however, will be found to contain a concise statement of the conditions observed during the course of inspection:—

Clothing and Footgear.

The clothing was found to be good among 81.41 per cent. of the boys, and 83.09 per cent. of the girls; while the footgear was good among 82.36 per cent. of the boys, and 80.40 per cent. of the girls.

Cleanliness.

Cleanliness in regard to the head was found to exist among 94.71 per cent. of the boys, and 86.84 per cent. of the girls. Body cleanliness obtained among 92.40 per cent. of the boys, and 91.27 per cent. of the girls. Nits

existed to the extent of 1.63 per cent. among the boys, and 17.45 per cent. among the girls, the preponderance of instances among the girls being due to the great difficulty of keeping the long hair of the girls free from vermin.

Teeth.

Only 61.60 per cent. of the boys, and 54.36 per cent. of the girls, were found to be in the possession of sound teeth.

Glands.

Enlarged tonsils and other glands were discovered among 27.14 per cent. of the boys, and 26.71 per cent. of the girls; while adenoids were present in 6.51 per cent. of the boys, and 7.65 per cent. of the girls.

Vision.

Vision of the right eye was found to be good in 79.15 per cent. of the boys, and 67.77 per cent. of the girls; while, in the left eye, vision was good in 79.15 per cent. of the boys, and 67.22 per cent. of the girls. Good vision in both eyes was shown in 73.61 per cent. of the boys, and 62.81 per cent. of the girls.

Hearing.

Hearing in both ears was found to be good in 97.15 per cent. of the boys, and 95.70 per cent. of the girls.

Speech and Mental Condition.

Speech was normal in 97.69 per cent. of the boys, and 97.31 per cent. of the girls; while mental condition was normal in 98.78 per cent. of the boys, and 97.45 per cent. of the girls.

Inspections: Attendance of Parents.

The parents or guardians of the children were present at 868—or 58.57 per cent.—of the total inspections during 1909. The attendance of the parents, etc., materially facilitated the work by their ability to furnish such information as demonstrated the necessity or otherwise for a more detailed examination than the ordinary procedure involved.

The advantage to be obtained by the appointment of a school nurse was referred to in the report for 1908, and the experience since gained by practical observation, emphasizes the importance of securing the services of such an official. There are many ailments which are deemed by some parents too trivial to be noticed, because not considered by them to be dangerous to life or capable of prevention and cure; but which, nevertheless,

in the view of the more enlightened parents, the teachers, and the School Medical Officers, should be dealt with. It is only necessary to refer to such maladies as ringworm, itch, minor affections of the eyelids, running ears and nostrils, *impetigo-contagiosa*, and verminous conditions, as illustrations where a school nurse would be invaluable for the purpose of seeing that the appropriate remedies were diligently and regularly applied until the cases were cured, and the School Medical Officer could certify the children as fit for return to school.

To a skilled observer, a running nose may mean a far more portentous condition than the familiar term "only a cold" would indicate, because a bacteriological examination might disclose the fact that the "cold" symptoms were really post-nasal diphtheria in disguise. Further illustration of the danger of neglected running from the ears could be referred to, if it were necessary to emphasize the absolute necessity of securing treatment for such complaints, which are too sadly neglected, until more serious symptoms appear, to the distress of both parent and child.

Although the full results of treatment during the year are not yet to hand, it is some satisfaction to know that one case of nasal diphtheria, which had been a source of serious extension to other children, was cured, that twelve cases of adenoids and enlarged tonsils were radically cured by operation, and thirty by ordinary treatment, that four cases of eczema, seven of impetigo, one of itch, three of ringworm, one of otorrhœa, three of blepharitis, one abscess of ear, and three cases of hernia were also successfully treated, and that glasses were procured for dealing with defective sight in seventeen instances.

Ever recurring defects in sanitation at the schools have been dealt with by the Borough Engineer and the Sanitary Inspector as occasion for remedy was brought to notice.

Further school accommodation has for some time been under the serious consideration of the Committee, the cost, and various other important problems involved, causing difficulties, which have produced unavoidable delay. With rates already high, and the expenditure needed for other purposes, it is not an easy task for the Council to provide the necessary funds required for educational purposes in the Borough, and especially for the additional burdens which have now to be borne, and which will have to be provided for in the future.

BLEAN RURAL DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water) 26,865 acres.

Population (census 1901) 7,054

During the year 1909, the number of births registered in the Blean Rural District was 142, of which six (or 4.22 per cent.) were illegitimate. Births.

The total deaths registered in the District were 99, while the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the District) numbered 83. Gross and Net Deaths.

Upon an estimated population of 7,200, the birth-rate was equal to 19.7 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 13.7, and the net death-rate at 11.5 per thousand living. Birth-rate. Gross and Net Death-rates.

Of the net number of deaths, 3 were due to measles, 1 diphtheria, 1 influenza, 1 puerperal fever, 7 phthisis, 1 general tuberculosis, 7 cancer, 6 bronchitis, 4 pneumonia, 1 broncho-asthma, 2 premature birth, 1 parturition, 7 heart disease, 3 accident, 17 senile decay, and 21 to other causes. Causes of Death.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.55, and that from the notifiable class of diseases to 0.28 per thousand of the population. Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows: At under one year of age 7 died; at one and under five, 6; at five and under fifteen, 1; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 4; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 25; and at sixty-five years and upwards 40 died. Ages at Death.

Infantile mortality was equal to 49.3 per thousand births registered during the year. Infantile Mortality.

Four infants died during the first week of life, the assigned cause of death in two instances being premature birth, and, in the other two, suffocation by overlying. One died in the second week of life from tetanus; while, between the first and second month, one died from pneumonia, and, between the fourth and fifth month of life, one died from bronchitis.

Notification
Act.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889, 17 cases of sickness were reported, 9 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 6 diphtheria, 1 puerperal fever, and 1 to erysipelas.

Scarlet Fever.

The few outbreaks of Scarlet Fever during the year were scattered over a wide area, their sources being independent of one another. The first case occurred on the 17th February, at a sausage manufactory situated in a sparsely populated locality. The sufferer was a male, 18 years of age, employed in the trade referred to. There were no other cases in the neighbourhood, and there was no history of exposure to any previous case of the malady. The disease might have been contracted from handling infected meat, the poison being absorbed through some cut, crack, or scratch in the skin. That swine, and other animals, suffer from a disease corresponding to Scarlet Fever in the human family is well known, and, therefore, it is not unreasonable to attribute the patient's illness to the suggested cause, after excluding any other possible source.

The next two cases were notified on the 26th March, and occurred at a Convalescent Home, one patient being a chamber-maid at the institution, and the other a convalescent inmate. After notification, it was discovered that the maid had noticed exfoliated skin in the bed of one of the inmates, this evidence being corroborated by another maid. On further inquiry, it was ascertained that the bed in question had been occupied by a Scarlet Fever convalescent from Manchester, who had been admitted to the establishment on the 12th March. The view advanced in recent years that the skin from a peeling patient may be disregarded would not hold good in this instance.

The fourth case was reported on the 14th April, and arose in a village which had been free for many years from invasions of this disease. Previous to the report of the case, measles was said to have been prevalent amongst the scholars at the school attended by the sufferer. The conclusion arrived at as to the source in this instance, was that the case might be attributed to "school influence," together with mixed microbic infection.

The fifth case in order of date was notified on the 17th June, and occurred at a suburb of Canterbury, the patient being a child attending school in the City. There were no other cases outside the Borough in the

neighbourhood. Two days after this case, a youth who had been visiting Canterbury was reported with the malady. In this instance no local origin could be traced.

The remaining three cases consisted of one at Sturry, and two at the Union Workhouse. In regard to the single case at Sturry, the patient's attack was preceded by flooding of the premises by abnormal rainfall. No connection with any other case of Scarlet Fever could be ascertained. In respect to the Workhouse cases, the first was not discovered until after the advent of desquamation. Both the patients—boys—attended the Herne School, where it was suspected that the malady was contracted.

The first two cases of Diphtheria—in one family—occurred at Hoath, where, a month previously, a case of scarlet fever had been reported, and where also the epidemic of measles, already referred to, prevailed. The children in the house invaded by Diphtheria suffered also from the previous school epidemic. The sanitary conditions at the house were extremely bad, and were such as would be likely to cause post-scarlatinal diphtheria of the most malignant form. One of the children at this household died on the day of notification.

Diphtheria

The third case was a solitary instance at Sturry, the only apparent source being due to contact with a visitor at the house. The fourth and fifth cases—child and mother — were probably due to sewage exhalations specifically infected with microbic life, the emanations in question being much complained of in the neighbourhood, and having formed the subject of previous report to the Council.

The sixth instance arose on the same premises at which the first two cases during the year, already referred to, occurred.

The single case of Puerperal Fever reported during the year proved fatal, and occurred in a locality where the insanitary conditions existent at the premises and in the neighbourhood were such as would be likely to produce septicaemia.

Puerperal
Fever

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, three notifications were received during the year. The first patient—"T.H."—was a male, aged twenty-eight years. There was no family history of tuberculosis. The sufferer, originally a mariner, had recently been occupied as a farm labourer, and attributed

Phthisis.

his illness to breathing noxious air whilst spreading decomposing animal matter on the land.

The second case was also a male—"J.H."—aged twenty-three years, who had been ill for over a twelve-month when notified. His brother was also suffering from Phthisis, but, not being a pauper, was not officially reported. One brother, and two sisters, had died of Consumption; and an uncle also died of the malady some twenty-five years ago. The room occupied by the notified patient and his consumptive brother was totally inadequate in size for even two healthy persons, badly lighted, and ill-ventilated.

The third patient was a female, aged thirty-two years, with no family history of Phthisis. Her illness had commenced four years ago, after an attack of Influenza.

Measles.

Measles prevailed in certain portions of the District during the year, and it was found necessary to close the Chislet School from the 2nd January to the 8th March, Hoath School from the 2nd March to the 12th April, and the Reculver School from the 16th February to the 26th March, in consequence of the occurrence of the disease amongst the scholars.

Action Taken.

Eight of the cases of Scarlet Fever, and all those of Diphtheria, were removed to the hospital for the purpose of isolation and treatment; and it is satisfactory to note that no epidemic of either of these diseases prevailed in any locality of the District.

Cautionary handbills were left at the houses of consumptive patients, and, where possible, disinfection of premises vacated by sufferers, by death or otherwise, was carried out.

Steam

Disinfectors.

The question of procuring a steam disinfecting apparatus still remains under the consideration of the District Council, the one belonging to the Guardians not being always available for use by the Sanitary Inspector.

The insanitary conditions brought to light during inquiry into the various outbreaks of disease, were either referred to the Sanitary Inspector, or formed the subject of report to the Council.

Sewerage Works, etc.

Beltinge was on several occasions brought to the notice of the Authority, in consequence of the complaints of the inhabitants, and the occurrence of outbreaks of sickness. The Council are now arranging for

the sewerage of the locality, and are submitting a scheme to the Local Government Board for approval.

At Whitstable-cum-Seasalter, where sewerage works are required, the proposition to make some arrangement with Whitstable in the new scheme proposed to be executed for the latter-mentioned Town, will, if terms can be arranged upon, afford the best solution of the question.

The Hampton Brook has formed the subject of frequent complaint, inquiry and report. This Brook lies close to the boundary of Herne Bay, and conflict of opinion has arisen in respect to the nature of the nuisance and the remedies required.

The depot for the Herne Bay house refuse, situated in the Blean Rural District, was the cause of many complaints, and, ultimately, proceedings before the Justices had to be instituted, when the Blean Council were successful in obtaining an abatement order.

In respect to one of the cases of Consumption, the house occupied by the patient was reported upon to the Council as being unfit for human habitation. Three other houses were also reported upon under the same statutes.

Housing of
the Working
Classes Acts.

Twenty samples of water were analysed during the year, eleven of which were found to be so polluted as to be unsafe for drinking purposes.

Water Supply.

The water supplies of the Canterbury and Herne Bay Companies are available for extension in the localities which the mains traverse, and, during the year, fourteen additional premises were connected with the mains in question.

The dairy farms received careful attention during the year, and, where unsatisfactory conditions were observed, action was taken by the Sanitary Inspector to effect improvement. In the majority of instances, the dairymen and cowkeepers were found to be very willing to carry out the work found necessary for securing a good standard in regard to the sanitation and general condition of their respective premises. There are now sixty-four dairies, cowsheds and milkshops on the Council's register.

Dairies, etc.

Tuberculosis
amongst
Animals.

One suspected case of Tuberculosis amongst the animals at Greenhill Farm came under notice during the year; but, on application of the tuberculin test by a veterinary surgeon, the animal was pronounced to be free from the disease in question.

No samples of milk were collected by the Sanitary Inspector for examination during the year.

Slaughter-
houses.

There is only one slaughter-house in the District. This was inspected periodically, and, as far as possible, at the time slaughtering was in progress. The sanitation and general condition of the premises were found to be good.

Public Health
Acts Amend-
ment Act,
1907.

Part three of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act of 1907 has been adopted by the Council.

Types of
Closets in
District.

The Sanitary Inspector reports that there are in the District approximately 366 water-closets, 28 earth-closets, 426 pail-closets, and 39 privies. Where the privies were found to be proving a nuisance, notices were served for their abolition, this action resulting in the conversion to pail-closets of 20 such privies during the year.

Factory and
Workshop Act

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	65	6	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	1	...	1	...
Want of Drainage of Floors	2	2	...	...
Omission of Limewashing	1	1	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation				
Insufficient	20	20	...	...
Unsuitable or Defective	3	3	...	...
Total	27	26	1	...

(Sec. 22 P.H.A. (A.), 1890, not adopted).

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year :—	
Carpenters'	8
Blacksmiths'	6
Wheelwrights'	3
Plumbers'	2
Sausage Maker's	1
Bakehouses	10
Total	30

In addition to the work enumerated above, it appears from the report of the Sanitary Inspector that 58 drainage defects were remedied during the year, in-

Inspector's
Report.

volving the construction of 39 new drainage systems, discharging into cesspools.

Cesspools to the number of 1,980 were emptied by the three cesspool-exhausters belonging to the Council, the contents being carted away, and deposited in isolated positions.

Collection of domestic refuse and contents of pail-closets is carried out in certain portions of the parishes of Herne, Sturry and Westbere. The excremental matter is deposited at isolated places in the respective parishes, and subsequently applied to the land.

Disinfection of premises, bedding, clothing, etc., was carried out in every case of infectious disease notified.

Two hundred and forty-eight inspections of the dairies and cowsheds in the District were made during the year, resulting in the issue of 135 notices. Three of these notices involved structural alterations, while the remainder related to lime washing and cleansing. All the requirements were complied with.

The workshops, etc., were frequently visited, the matters dealt with being included in the preceding tabulated statement.

In addition to the foregoing work, eight notices were served requiring the abatement of nuisances arising from overcrowding, filthy dwellings, and accumulations of rubbish, the notices being complied with in each case.

TABLE I. BLEAN RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	7653	167	21·8	16	95·8	117	15·2	...	...	...	109	14·2
1900	7729	215	27·8	19	88·3	127	16·4	23	16	4	115	14·8
1901	7054	188	26·6	18	95·7	98	13·8	14	8	...	90	12·7
1902	7071	158	22·3	13	82·2	104	14·7	37	20	4	88	12·4
1903	7088	156	22·0	18	115·3	105	14·8	33	19	...	86	12·1
1904	7110	156	21·9	13	83·3	117	16·4	33	23	3	97	13·6
1905	7117	138	19·4	13	94·2	97	13·6	29	18	4	83	11·7
1906	7122	140	19·7	11	78·6	94	13·2	32	18	6	82	11·5
1907	7050	177	25·1	9	50·8	100	14·1	30	20	3	83	11·7
1908	7182	161	22·4	13	80·7	89	12·4	21	8	2	83	11·5
Averages for years 1899-1908.	7217	165	22·9	14	86·3	104	14·5	...	...	...	91	12·7
1909	7200	142	19·7	7	49·3	99	13·7	32	21	5	83	11·5

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Union Workhouse, Herne.	Cottage Hospital, Herne Bay.	
Railway Men's Convalescent Home, Beltinge.	Chartham Asylum.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 26865

Total population at all ages .. 7054
Number of inhabited houses 539
Average number of persons per house..... 4·5

} At Census of 1901.

TABLE II.
BLEAN RURAL DISTRICT.
Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1909 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCAL- ITIES.	1. HERNE.				2. STURRY.				3. WHITSTABLE (RURAL).							
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year				
1899	3543	77	55	5	3303	67	43	7	807	23	11	4	a.	b.	c.	d.
1900	3622	90	49	9	3296	98	55	10	811	27	11	..	..	..	..	..
1901	2950	86	30	6	3289	84	49	10	815	18	11	2	..	..	..	..
1902	2971	62	34	8	3281	75	46	3	819	21	8	2	..	..	..	..
1903	2992	61	41	9	3273	78	36	7	823	17	9	2	..	..	..	..
1904	3271	78	43	3	3008	60	38	5	831	18	16	4	..	..	..	..
1905	3240	60	41	6	3049	57	34	7	828	21	8	..	..	..	..	..
1906	3202	67	40	7	3056	54	36	2	864	19	6	1	..	..	..	..
1907	3230	80	43	3	3005	76	33	4	815	21	7	1	..	..	..	..
1908	3291	79	43	6	3062	61	30	7	829	21	10	..	..	..	..	..
Averages of Years 1899 to 1908.	3231	74	42	6	3162	71	40	6	824	20	9	1	..	..	..	..
1909	3299	76	51	4	3069	46	24	2	832	20	8	1	..	..	..	..

TABLE III.
BLEAN RURAL DISTRICT.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.					
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.						HERNE (H.W.)	STURRY	WHITSTABLE (RURAL).	HERNE (H.W.)	STURRY	WHITSTABLE (RURAL).	HERNE (H.W.)	STURRY	WHITSTABLE (RURAL).	Total cases removed to Hospital.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.											
Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ..	6	1	4	..	1	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6
Erysipelas...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever	9	..	6	3	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	8
Typhus fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	17	1	10	3	3	..	11	5	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	14

The Isolation Hospital is at West End, Herne, is provided by the Bleau R.D.C., contains a total of 34 available beds, and affords accommodation for the concurrent treatment of three different diseases. This hospital also receives patients from the Herne Bay and Whitstable Urban Districts.

“H” denotes the situation of the Isolation Hospital, and “W” the situation of the Union Workhouse.

TABLE IV.
BLEAN RURAL DISTRICT.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	HERNE	STURRY	WHITSTABLE	RURAL	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	7	...	...	...	3	4	...	3	4	...	...	1
Other tubercular diseases	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cancer, malignant disease	7	...	...	...	...	4	3	4	2	1	...	3
Bronchitis	6	1	1	...	1	...	3	6	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	4	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	1
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
Heart diseases	7	...	...	...	...	5	2	5	1	1	...	1
Accidents	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...
Selficides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....
.....
All other causes	38	2	...	...	...	6	30	23	10	5	...	21
All causes	83	7	6	1	4	25	40	51	24	8	...	32

BLEAN RURAL DISTRICT.

TABLE V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified	2	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Uncertified	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria: Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœal Diseases.	Diarrhœa, all forms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis } ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastro-enteritis } ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases.	Gastritis-Gastro-intestinal Catarrh } ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Premature Birth	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Congenital Defects ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation } ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus } ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: } ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tabes Mesenterica } ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases } ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes.	Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) } ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Suffocation, overlying	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Other Causes ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		4	1	...	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7

District of Blean (Rural)

Population. Estimated to middle of 1909 7200

Births in the Year { legitimate 136 illegitimate 6 Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 7 illegitimate infants 0

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 83.

BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water) 41,741 acres.
 Population (census 1901) 10,971

Births.	During the year 1909, the number of births registered in the Bridge Rural District was 236, of which 12 (or 5.08 per cent.) were illegitimate.
Gross and Net Deaths.	The total deaths registered in the District were 263, while the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths of non-residents in public institutions within the District) numbered 112.
Birth-rate.	Upon an estimated population of 10,426, the birth-rate was equal to 22.6 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 25.2, and the net death-rate at 10.7 per thousand living.
Gross and Net Death-rates.	
Causes of Death.	Of the net number of deaths, 2 were due to whooping-cough, 2 enteric fever, 8 influenza, 1 enteritis, 1 gastritis, 7 phthisis, 1 tubercular enteritis, 1 tubercular peritonitis, 1 tubercular meningitis, 5 cancer, 8 bronchitis, 11 pneumonia, 1 acute laryngitis, 1 atelectasis, 1 alcoholism, 4 premature birth, 2 parturition, 13 heart disease, 3 accident, 1 suicide, 11 senile decay, and 27 to other causes.
Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases.	The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.38, and that from the notifiable class of diseases to 0.19 per thousand of the population.
Ages at Death.	The different ages at which death occurred were as follows:—At under one year of age, 21 died; at one and under five, 3; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 3; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 35; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 50 died.
Infantile Mortality.	Infantile mortality was equal to 89.0 per thousand births registered during the year.
Comments.	The general death-rate, and also the rate of infantile mortality in proportion to registered births, were exceptionally low; while the death-rates from epidemic dis-

eases, especially that from notifiable maladies, were also very satisfactory.

On the other hand, pulmonary consumption and influenza form an ugly blot on the record, the former accounting for deaths equalling a rate of 0.67, and the latter disease producing fatal results amounting to a rate of 0.77 per thousand of the population.

In estimating the population as a basis for calculating the above-mentioned rates, the total population includes 1,185 occupants of the Chartham Asylum (1,047 patients, and 138 on the staff, etc.) This institution includes a majority of inmates not belonging to the District, but sent therein for custody and treatment. It would be manifestly unfair not to make correction in the death-rate for the incidence of an insane population introduced into a normally healthy district; because, if the central nervous system of the human being be impaired or wrecked, as it is in the insane, the functions of the body cannot be properly performed.

Again, amongst the causes of insanity, alcoholism, syphilis and tuberculosis figure prominently, and these diseases prevail more or less in an asylum. Take for example phthisis, 28 out of the total 35 deaths from this disease registered in the District during the year occurred in the Asylum. If this number were calculated in proportion to the population of the Asylum (patients), the death-rate from this one malady alone would be equal to 26.7 per thousand.

If the number of patients at the Asylum be eliminated from the statistics, then the net general death-rate for the District would be one of 11.9, instead of the death-rate arrived at as stated in Table I.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889, 40 cases of sickness were reported, 26 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 10 diphtheria, and 4 to enteric fever.

Notification
Act.

Of the Scarlet Fever cases, three occurred at Bishopsbourne, two Bekesbourne, five Bridge, four Littlebourne, six Wickham, and one in each of the parishes of Barham, Chartham, Ickham, Kingstone, Harbledown and Patrixbourne.

Scarlet Fever.

The Barham and Kingstone cases were mild in character, and mixed with influenza. Both the sufferers were in attendance at the same school. The case at Patrixbourne occurred on premises which had been pre-

viously infected, and certain insanitary conditions existing at the house formed the subject of report to the Council.

The case at Chartham was contracted while the patient was living at Dover, that at Ickham was derived from an outbreak of the same Fever in the adjoining village, while, in respect to the case at Harbledown, there appeared to have been some communication with a patient in the Blean Rural District.

Of the two cases at Bekesbourne, one was derived from contact with a convalescent whilst on a visit to Canterbury, while the other patient contracted the Fever from an infected visitor. The three cases at Bishopsbourne—occurring in one family—were derived from contact with a patient at Littlebourne.

The four cases at Littlebourne consisted of one patient whose brother was found to be suffering from otorrhoea, two in one family who contracted the malady in Canterbury, while the fourth was a contact.

The five cases at Bridge followed an outbreak of influenza amongst the school-children, all being, directly or indirectly, due to school influence; while the six cases at Wickham consisted of a series, the first being contracted in Canterbury, and the remainder due to contact at school. Before the first case was revealed, the school had become infected, and hence the extension of the Fever, which was not confined to the notified cases, as others were discovered during the investigations into the outbreak.

After investigations had been made in regard to the cases at Bridge, it was deemed advisable to recommend the closure of the school for a fortnight from the 20th December.

Diphtheria.

Five of the cases of Diphtheria occurred at Barham, the first two being notified on the 30th January, and the third on the 3rd February. School attendance was not involved in their origin, but the premises where the patients resided were found to be very defective in respect to sanitation. In fact, the conditions were such as to be sufficient to account for the outbreaks in question.

Three days after the return of one of the first patients from hospital, two more cases were reported, these being due to contact with the convalescent, who was in an infectious condition.

The next two cases occurred at Littlebourne, and were reported on the 19th and 21st April. Both patients attended the school at which, in the previous month, there had been scarlet fever and tonsillitis amongst the scholars. School influence was the only likely source of the two Diphtheria cases.

On the 24th May, a scholar attending the Lower Hardres School, and residing at one of the hamlets in the parish, was notified, the history in this case being very obscure; while, in the next instance, that of a young woman at Adisham, who was reported with the disease on the 5th August, one of a batch of holiday children, who was ill soon after arrival in the neighbourhood, was the suspected source of the patient's attack.

The last case during the year—at Bishopsbourne—reported on the 20th December, was that of a servant girl, who was taken ill on the day she arrived at her situation from her home at Headcorn. This girl went into Canterbury to consult a doctor, and, being found to be suffering from Diphtheria, was promptly sent to the isolation hospital in the City.

The first of the four cases of Enteric Fever was that of a female patient, aged 57 years, residing at Littlebourne, who was reported on the 10th September. The premises occupied by this woman were found to be in an exceedingly filthy condition, arising from human and animal excrement: and, although the well-water was found, on analysis, to be pure, there was a suspicion of polluted water having been drunk in the harvest field, where the sufferer had been employed prior to her illness.

Enteric Fever

The other three cases had, apparently, a common cause—viz., the insanitary conditions existing on the premises at Ickham where they occurred. Epidemic influenza in the household was followed by the mother and child, and then a lodger, being reported as suffering from Enteric Fever.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, five cases of pulmonary consumption were reported. The cases were visited, and cautionary handbills left at the houses occupied by the sufferers.

Phthisis.

Disinfection of premises vacated by consumptive sufferers—by death or otherwise—was carried out by the Sanitary Inspector.

Action Taken.

Twenty-one of the cases of scarlet fever, nine of diphtheria, and three of enteric fever were removed to the isolation hospital belonging to the District Council. The tenth case of Diphtheria was treated at the Canterbury Isolation Hospital, the patient being sent there direct from the surgery of the doctor in the City whom she went to consult.

Report was made to the Council concerning various insanitary conditions discovered during investigation of the diphtheria outbreak at Barham, such matters as overflowing cesspools, offensive privy-vaults, offensive accumulations, etc., being found to exist in the locality.

Report was also made to the Council in regard to the generally unsatisfactory and uncleanly condition of premises at Harbledown in which the manufacture of jam is carried on, the action consequent on the report proving successful in effecting a complete improvement in respect to the conditions originally observed.

Sewerage

The additional works of sewerage at Harbledown are now completed.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts.

Under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, nine houses were reported upon to the Council as being unfit for human habitation.

P.H.A., 1875, (s.46).

In addition, under section 46 of the Public Health Act, 1875, a certificate was issued in respect to one house which was found to be in a filthy condition.

Hop-huts.

The hop-pickers's huts were visited during the season, and were found to be generally in a good condition, and maintained in accordance with the bye-laws. The number of pickers appears to be still diminishing year by year.

Water Supply.

Six samples of water were analysed during the year, three of which were found to be so polluted as to be unfit for drinking purposes.

The number of houses supplied with water from the mains of the three public sources of supply (the Canterbury and East Kent Waterworks Companies, and the Margate supply) continue to steadily increase. During 1909, some 32 fresh premises were connected with the mains in question.

Dairies, etc.

The dairy-farms in the District were kept under regular supervision during the year, the unsatisfactory conditions observed being taken in hand by the Sanitary

Inspector, who has been successful in securing considerable improvement in the conditions obtaining at many of the premises.

There are now 45 dairies, cowsheds and milkshops on the Council's register.

The tuberculin test was applied by a Veterinary Surgeon to the cows at one farm, with negative results.

Tuberculosis
amongst
Animals.

No samples of milk were collected by the Sanitary Inspector for analysis during the year.

The eight slaughter-houses in the District were regularly visited by the Sanitary Inspector, on many occasions during the time killing was in progress. No carcases of diseased animals were observed.

Slaughter-
houses.

Up to the present time, the Council have taken no action in regard to the adoption of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act of 1907.

Public Health
Acts Amend-
ment Act,
1907.

The Inspector has been unable to obtain the number of each type of closet now existing in the District, but he reports that, in outlying portions of parishes, privy-vaults are still in use, while, in most of the villages, there is a system of earth-closets and pail-closets, the contents of which are removed by scavengers. Scavengers for this purpose are appointed yearly in the parishes of Chartham, Harbledown, Bridge, Barham, Ickham, Littlebourne, Fordwich and Petham.

Types of
Closets in
District.

The following is a summary of inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

Factory and
Workshop Act

INSPECTIONS.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Workshops 	96	2	...
Factories 	7	...	...
Total 	103	2	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				•
Want of cleanliness ...	1	1	1	...
Want of Ventilation ...	1	1	1	...
Want of drainago of floors	2	2	1	...
Total	4	4	3	...

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

								Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of Year :—								
Dressmaker's ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Builders' ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Saddler's ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plumber's ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blacksmith's ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Brickmaker's ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouses ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23

OTHER MATTERS.

	Number.
Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133).	1

In addition to the work already shown, it appears from the Sanitary Inspector's report that 351 primary visitations were made during the year, followed by 101

secondary visits. Sixty-five notices to abate nuisances were issued, 12 privy-vaults were converted into earth-closets, and 4 into water-closets. Three cases of overcrowding were abated, and 5 dirty houses dealt with.

The knacker's yard and hop-huts were periodically visited, as were also the eight slaughter-houses, in addition to the 45 dairies, cowsheds and milkshops now on the Council's register.

A considerable amount of time and labour was involved in dealing with the various outbreaks of infectious disease, in regard to disinfection of premises, etc., and supervision of the patients' removal to hospital.

TABLE I.

BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	11085	235	21.1	42	178.7	276	24.8	123	...	...	182	16.4
1900	11028	215	19.4	18	83.7	318	28.8	176	154	...	164	14.8
1901	10971	240	21.9	26	108.3	239	21.7	130	107	...	132	12.0
1902	10914	254	23.2	16	62.9	248	22.7	143	116	...	132	12.0
1903	10857	239	22.0	21	87.8	215	19.8	122	101	...	114	10.5
1904	10786	248	23.0	17	68.5	256	23.7	137	104	...	152	14.1
1905	10941	231	21.1	25	108.2	234	21.4	127	110	...	124	11.3
1906	10912	238	21.8	29	121.8	267	24.5	140	121	...	146	13.4
1907	10573	223	21.0	19	85.2	244	23.0	145	127	1	118	11.1
1908	10490	243	23.2	23	94.6	235	22.4	143	121	...	114	10.9
Averages for years 1899-1908.	10855	236	21.8	23	99.7	253	23.3	138	...	...	137	12.7
1909	10420	236	22.6	21	89.0	263	25.2	173	151	...	112	10.7

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Chartham Asylum.		
Bridge Workhouse.		

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) } 41741

Total population at all ages... 10971
 Number of inhabited houses 2223
 Average number of persons per house 4.9

At Census of 1901.

TABLE III.
BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					BARNHAM (H.W.)	CHARTHAM.	...	...	...	...	BARNHAM (H.W.)	CHARTHAM.	...	...	...	...
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.														65 and upwards
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	10	3	4	2	1	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*10
Erysipelas ...	26	10	14	2	...	...	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Enteric fever	4	1	...	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	40	14	18	5	3	...	37	3	...	...	...	...	31	3	...	...	...	...	34

* One case treated in the Canterbury Isolation Hospital.
The Isolation Hospital is at Bridge, is provided by the Bridge R.D.C., contains a total of 31 available beds, and affords accommodation for the concurrent treatment of three different diseases.
“H.W.” indicates the locality in which the Isolation Hospital and Workhouse are situated.

TABLE IV.
BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	BARHAM.	CHARTHAM.			
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1
{ Other cont'd ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	8	...	...	...	...	3	5	5	3	...	...	3
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Gastritis ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	7	...	...	...	2	5	...	6	1	...	...	28
Other tubercular diseases ...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	11
Cancer, malignant disease ...	5	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	...	5
Bronchitis ...	8	1	1	...	...	...	6	8	...	...	...	4
Pneumonia ...	11	2	2	...	...	4	3	6	5	...	...	17
Pleurisy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory organs ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	8
Abcess of liver ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
General diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature birth ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Injuries and Accidents of parturition ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
Hemorrhages ...	13	...	...	...	1	4	8	7	6	...	...	22
Accidents ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2
Self-murder ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
All other causes ...	38	4	...	...	...	9	25	22	16	...	...	69
All causes ...	112	21	3	...	3	35	50	67	45	...	...	173

TABLE V.

BRIDGE RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.

District : Bridge (Rural).

Population. Estimated
middle of 1909 104

[illegible]

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 112.

BROADSTAIRS AND ST. PETER'S URBAN DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water) 1,340 acres.
Population (census 1901) 6,466

During the year 1909 the number of births registered in the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District was 111, of which 6 (or 5.40 per cent.) were illegitimate.

Births.

The total deaths registered in the District were 84, while the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the District) numbered 87.

Gross and Net
Deaths.

Upon an estimated population of 7,697, the birth-rate was equal to 14.4 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 10.9, and the net death-rate at 11.3 per thousand living.

Birth-rate.
Gross and Net
Death-rates.

Of the net number of deaths, 1 was due to enteritis, 4 phthisis, 1 general tuberculosis, 1 tubercular laryngitis, 1 tabes mesenterica, 12 cancer, 8 bronchitis, 8 pneumonia, 1 oedema of lungs, 1 premature birth, 1 parturition, 12 heart disease, 13 senile decay, and 23 to other causes.

Causes of
Death.

Deaths from the epidemic diseases were conspicuous by their absence from the death-roll during the year.

Epidemic
Diseases.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows:—At under one year of age, 6 died; at one and under five, 4; at five and under fifteen, 2; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 2; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 36; and at sixty-five and upwards, 37 died.

Ages at Death.

Infantile mortality was equal to 54.0 per thousand births registered during the year.

Infantile
Mortality.

The general death-rate was a low one, and the proportion of infantile deaths to registered births also very

Comments.

low; while no deaths were recorded from either notifiable diseases or any of the epidemic class of maladies.

On the other hand, tuberculosis, pulmonary and otherwise, along with cancer, occupied a prominent position amongst the causes of death.

Notification Act

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889, 36 cases of sickness were reported, 23 of which were referred to scarlet fever, and 13 to diphtheria.

Scarlet Fever.

The cases of Scarlet Fever were distributed over the whole District at different intervals throughout the year. The first case was notified on the 7th February, but no history as to its origin could be obtained, beyond exposure of the patient to insanitary conditions. During March and April, four cases occurred at one of the Convalescent Homes, this outbreak being evidently due to the use of infected toys, which had been the playthings of previous Scarlet Fever patients in the same neighbourhood, and which had been given to the children of the Home without consideration of the possible consequences of such charitable bequest.

A sixth case, in March, occurred at another Convalescent Home, where influenza and measles were present among the inmates. The notified patient was a recent arrival at the establishment, and was thought to have brought the infection with her.

The first case in April was that of a servant living in a family in which there was a case of reputed measles. Two other cases occurred in April, one of which was that of a school-girl, who was taken ill soon after her arrival in the town, while the other was that of a visitor, both these being instances of importation.

A single case occurred in June, in the person of a patient who arrived at one of the Convalescent Homes while supposed to be in the convalescent stage of influenza.

Two cases were reported in July during the peeling stage of the Fever, both patients being in attendance at a school where measles was prevalent amongst the scholars; while, in August, a single case was notified, the illness commencing in Ireland, and the nature of the malady being discovered after the patient's arrival at Broadstairs.

Three cases were notified in November. One occurred at a first-class private school, where diligent but in-

effectual search was made for the origin of the Fever; while the other two—in one family—occurred on premises where sanitary defects in regard to drainage permitted the escape of sewer gas.

The record for December showed the largest figure of any single month during the year—viz., seven cases. The first of this series was the result of contact with cases notified in the previous month, the second case occurred at one of the Convalescent Homes, the patient being admitted while suffering from tonsillitis, and the third case, at the same Home, had been in intimate association with the last mentioned patient.

Two further instances occurred at the same private school at which a case had occurred in November, and, on inquiry, it was found that the patients, having scratches on their hands, used the same boxing gloves as had been employed in the art of self-defence by the first sufferer. There was a strong suspicion that these gloves had acted as the medium of infection, especially as breaches in the skin of the sufferers, and warmth from exercise, would favour absorption by the capillary vessels.

Of the last two cases during the year, one was probably contracted from a “missed case” at the elementary school, while the other was a mild and doubtful case, the patient having previously been exposed to the infection of influenza.

The only months in the year exempt from notifications of Scarlet Fever were January, May, September and October.

Seven of the thirteen cases of Diphtheria occurred in one or other of the Convalescent Homes situated in the District. The history of these cases may be summed up as instances of imported infection, either the patients themselves being specifically infected on admission to the institutions, or receiving their infection from contact with convalescent “carriers” of the Diphtheria bacillus, as established by bacteriological examination of suspected cases.

Diphtheria.

The remaining six cases were distributed in various parts of the District, and occurred in the months of February, March, June, November and December. With one exception, all were patients who lived on premises marked by defective drainage connections with the main sewers. The exceptional case was evidently

contracted from a "missed" instance at the elementary school.

Phthisis.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations of 1908, six cases of pulmonary consumption were notified, four being males and two females, the patients' ages being respectively, 4, 31, 34, 42, 49 and 50 years.

The first case, "A.D.," aged 49 years, notified on the 6th January, had no fixed home. The patient had gone backwards and forwards between the Workhouse and his sister's house, at which latter place he did light work during the summer months. The sufferer's father had died of Phthisis.

The next patient, "H.C.," aged 42 years, notified 11th January, had been ill for ten years, and developed the disease after an attack of influenza. This sufferer had at one time been treated in the Brompton Hospital, where, on leaving, he was provided with a pocket spittoon, and instructions as to his course of procedure on returning home, where he has had a rough shelter erected in the garden. His sister died of the same malady.

In the third case, "G.R.," aged 50 years, notified on the 5th March, the patient belonged to the Wandsworth Union, and had worked for a tailor living at Wandsworth. The employer came to Broadstairs, but not the employee.

The fourth case, "J.P.," aged 4 years, an inmate of one of the Convalescent Homes was notified on the 22nd March, the sufferer having been admitted from Bermondsey.

In the fifth instance, "F.M.," aged 31 years, reported on the 10th April, the sufferer had no family history of the malady, which was apparently developed through poverty, and consequent semi-starvation.

In the last case during the year, "J.B.," aged 34 years, notified on the 23rd September, the patient, an inmate of one of the Convalescent Homes, came, while in an advanced stage of Consumption, from London, where she had been six years with the same mistress.

Action Taken.

Ten cases of diphtheria, and 15 of scarlet fever were removed to the Thanet Joint Isolation Hospital for treatment, disinfection of the infected premises being carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector.

Disinfection was also carried out by the Inspector at nine rooms, vacated—by death or otherwise—by consumptive patients.

Cautionary handbills were left at the houses of sufferers from Consumption, and, where necessary, pocket spittoons were also supplied at the cost of the Council.

In consequence of the prevalence of Measles amongst the scholars, it was found necessary to close the Reading Street Infants' School from the 2nd to the 18th June, and, in the case of the Holy Trinity Infants' School, to anticipate the summer holiday closure by eight days.

In addition, the Holy Trinity Schools were disinfected on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health, and the floors and slates washed with a solution of carbolic acid.

Reports were made to the Council in regard to the alleged concealment of cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria, and also in connection with a complaint concerning some tenement cottages in Shutler Road.

Report was also made to the Council concerning an obnoxious nuisance arising from the business of a fat, bone and general merchant carried on at Dumpton, the action taken proving successful in securing removal of the business to a less objectionable situation.

Offensive
Trade.

Under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, seven houses were reported upon to the Council as being unfit for human habitation.

Housing of
the Working
Classes Acts.

The water-supply for the District is obtained from the Council's own works at Rumfields, in the Thanet Rural District, augmented by a supply from the Margate Works.

Water Supply.

Two samples of the Rumfields' supply were submitted to the public analyst during the year, by direction of the Council, the report in each instance showing the water to be pure in character.

The premises of the cow-keepers in the District were kept under regular supervision during the year, and, in regard to the unsatisfactory conditions observed, action was taken by the Sanitary Inspector to secure improvement.

Dairies, etc.

The personal habits of several of the milkers were not cleanly, while, at two cowsheds, the animals were found to be overcrowded.

In view of the conditions observed, the Council determined to frame regulations, and it is hoped that by a strict application of these regulations, the general condition of the premises involved will be raised to a higher standard.

There are now 28 dairies, cowsheds and milkshops on the Council's register.

Tuberculosis
amongst
Animals.

The tuberculin test was applied by a Veterinary Surgeon to the cows belonging to three of the dairy-farmers, the applications resulting in one animal showing evidence of tuberculosis. This animal was killed, and arrangements made to prevent the flesh being used for human consumption.

Samples of the milk supplied by six of the cow-keepers were collected by the Sanitary Inspector, and submitted to the Clinical Research Association for bacteriological examination, the reports showing that in no case was the tubercle bacillus discovered, and that the samples were of good quality. In one other instance, the cow-keeper has his milk supply bacteriologically examined at regular intervals, this action being insisted upon by the Managers of a Convalescent Home in the District, to which is sent the larger portion of his supply.

Slaughter-
houses.

The six slaughter-houses on the Council's register were regularly visited by the Sanitary Inspector, the premises, with the exception of a few minor matters, which were satisfactorily remedied, being maintained in a generally good condition.

The Inspector has made it his practice to visit the premises during the time killing is in progress. In one instance he discovered the carcase of a pig which had suffered from swine fever, and promptly communicated with the Inspector acting for the Board of Agriculture, who instituted the usual measures for dealing with the matter. With this exception, the carcasses were found to be healthy, and in good condition.

Public Health
Acts Amend-
ment Act,
1907.

The Council have passed a resolution deciding to make application to the Local Government Board for power to declare the whole of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act of 1907 in force within the District.

Disposal of
Excreta.

The District enjoys the benefit of a water-carriage system of sewerage, the sewage being discharged into the sea at the northern end of the town.

The Sanitary Inspector, however, reports that there are still ten privy-vaults existing in the outlying portions of the District, their contents being removed at least once a week.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken :—

Factory and
Workshop Act

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	118	3	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	16	16	...	...
Want of Ventilation ...	1	1	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors	1	1	...	...
Other Nuisances ...	2	2	...	...
Sanitary Accommoda- tion :—				
Insufficient	1	1	...	...
Unsuitable or defective	2	2	...	...
Total	23	23	...	...

HOME WORK.

	Number
Nature of Work :—	
Wearing Apparel—Making, etc. :—	
Number of Addresses of Outworkers received from other Councils	2
Number of Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils	1
Inspections of Outworkers' Premises	6

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year :—	
Dressmakers'	8
Tailors'	5
Laundries	8
Bakehouses	8
Bootmakers'	7
Blacksmiths'	4
Carpenters'	6
Cabinet-makers'	4
Plumbers'	5
Cycle-makers'	3
Saddler's	1
Total	59

OTHER MATTERS.

	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	2
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
In use at end of year	3

In addition to the work already shown, it appears from the report of the Sanitary Inspector that 1,348 inspections of houses were made during the year, notices being served in all cases where defects were discovered.

The various nuisances, etc., dealt with during the year involved the following works:—The re-construction of the drainage of 20 houses; the provision of 34 new water-closets; the re-arrangement of 17 w.c.'s, in order to secure adequate light and ventilation; the provision of new w.c. flushing apparatus in 34 cases; the repair of existing w.c. flushing apparatus in 28 instances; the abolition of 13 cesspools; the provision of 8 new sinks; the substitution of stoneware gully-traps for bell-traps in 9 cases; the disconnection from the drain of 10 rain-water pipes; the repair of 14 yard surfaces; the provision of 28 galvanized iron house-refuse receptacles; the repair of the walls, plaster, floors, or ceilings of 7 premises; the cleansing and purifying of 14 dwellings; the limewashing of 5 bakehouses, 15 cowsheds, 9 slaughter-houses and 10 stables; the removal of 18 offensive accumulations; and the repair of 16 drain ventilating shafts. In addition, 9 cases of overcrowding of dwellings were dealt with.

The Inspector also supervised the connection of 52 premises with the main sewers during the year, the new drains being thoroughly tested under his direction.

The inhabitants are required to provide covered galvanized iron receptacles for the storage of house-refuse, the contents being collected daily by the Council's own carts. The refuse is conveyed to land outside the District, hired from a farmer, who disposes of the material for agricultural and brick-making purposes.

Sixty-eight inspections of the 28 dairies, cowsheds and milkshops now on the Council's register were made during the year; while 156 inspections of the 6 slaughter-houses on the register were also carried out.

The various outbreaks of infectious sickness involved the disinfection of 136 rooms, while the steam disinfecting apparatus was brought into use on 48 occasions, dealing with 1,847 articles of bedding, etc.

Ten samples of milk and four of butter, were purchased for analysis during the year. Three of the milk samples were found to be of poor quality, barely reaching the minimum standard for fatty and non-fatty solids,

while one other was found to be deficient in fat to the extent of 11 per cent. In these four instances, the Clerk was directed by the Council to forward cautionary letters to the vendors. The remaining samples were found to be genuine.

The fish-hawkers' barrows, fishmongers', greengrocers' and butchers' shops were kept under observation. Legal proceedings were not found to be necessary in any case, but varying quantities of fruit, fish, shell-fish and meat, exposed for sale, were found to be unfit for human consumption, and were destroyed with the owners' consent.

TABLE I.
BROADSTAIRS & ST. PETER'S URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGIS- TERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	6219	129	20·7	26	201·5	108	17·3	...	...	...	99	15·9
1900	6342	105	16·5	10	95·2	87	13·7	17	17	9	79	12·4
1901	6466	127	19·6	10	70·8	83	12·8	...	...	13	96	14·8
1902	6589	130	19·7	12	92·3	71	10·9	9	9	4	66	10·0
1903	6712	138	20·5	17	123·1	94	14·0	5	4	7	97	14·4
1904	6865	129	18·8	12	93·0	79	11·5	5	5	9	83	12·1
1905	7061	116	16·4	7	60·3	83	11·8	5	5	7	85	12·0
1906	7028	118	16·8	5	42·4	76	10·8	4	4	18	90	12·8
1907	7379	119	16·1	7	58·8	72	9·7	3	3	9	78	10·5
1908	7536	129	17·1	10	77·5	74	9·8	8	8	11	77	10·2
Averages for years 1899-1908.	6819	124	18·2	11	93·5	82	12·1	...	...	...	85	12·5
1909	7697	111	14·4	6	54·0	84	10·9	6	5	8	87	11·3

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Various Convalescent Homes, &c.	Thanet Union Workhouse.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ...	1340	Total population at all ages	6466	} At Census of 1901.
		Number of inhabited houses ...	1332	
		Average number of persons per house.....	4·8	

TABLE III.
BROADSTAIRS AND ST. PETER'S URBAN DISTRICT.
Cases of Infections Disease notified during the Year 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						Total cases removed to Hospital.	
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					Broadstairs	St. Peter's.	Broadstairs	St. Peter's.	Broadstairs	St. Peter's.	Broadstairs	St. Peter's.	Broadstairs	St. Peter's.				
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.											65 and upwards			
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (includ- ing Membranous croup) ...	13	...	13	...	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	10
Erysipelas...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	...	...	...	15
Scarlet fever	23	2	18	2	1	...	16	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	36	2	31	2	1	...	25	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	7	...	...	...	25

The Infectious cases are sent to the Thanet Joint Isolation Hospital, in the Thanet Rural District, in which District is also situated the Union Workhouse.

TABLE IV.
BROADSTAIRS AND ST. PETER'S URBAN DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).					DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	BROADSTAIRS	ST. PETER'S				
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	1
Other tubercular diseases	3	...	1	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	12	...	...	...	...	9	3	8	4	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	8	1	...	2	...	...	5	5	3	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	8	...	1	...	...	2	5	4	4	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	12	...	...	...	1	7	4	7	5	...	...	...	...
Accidents ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....
.....
All other causes	36	3	2	...	...	11	20	15	21	...	...	...	...
All causes	87	6	4	2	2	36	37	47	40	...	...	...	6

TABLE V.

BROADSTAIRS AND ST. PETER'S URBAN DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified ... ..	...	1	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
	Uncertified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria: Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœal Diseases.	Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diarrhœa, all forms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastro-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Congenital Defects ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes.	Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Causes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	1	2	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6

District of Broadstairs and St. Peter's (Urban).

Population. Estimated to middle of 1909 7697

Births in the Year { legitimate 105 Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 5
 { illegitimate 6 { illegitimate infants 1

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 87.

CHERITON URBAN DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water) 1,159 acres.

Population (census 1901) 7,091

Births. During the year 1909, the number of births registered in the Cheriton Urban District was 247, of which 4 (or 1.62 per cent.) were illegitimate.

Gross and Net Deaths. The total deaths registered in the District were 71, while the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths of "residents" in public institutions beyond the District) numbered 74.

Birth-rate. Upon an estimated population of 9,766, the birth-rate was equal to 25.3 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 7.3, and the net death-rate at 7.6 per thousand living.

Gross and Net Death-rates.

Causes of Death. Of the net number of deaths, 1 was due to measles, 1 scarlet fever, 1 whooping-cough, 1 influenza, 10 diarrhœa, 1 enteritis, 2 phthisis, 1 tubercular meningitis, 3 cancer, 8 bronchitis, 8 pneumonia, 1 congestion of lungs, 1 laryngitis, 1 congenital syphilis, 6 premature birth, 5 heart disease, 2 accident, 2 suicide, 4 senile decay, and 15 to other causes.

Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases. The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 1.33, and that from the notifiable class of diseases to 0.10 per thousand of the population.

Ages at Death. The different ages at which death occurred were as follows:—At under one year of age, 29 died; at one and under five, 8; at five and under fifteen, 2; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 3; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 18; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 14 died.

Infantile Mortality. Infantile mortality was equal to 117.4 per thousand births registered during the year.

Comments. It will be observed that, while the general rate of mortality was exceedingly low, and only one death from notifiable diseases was recorded, the rate of infantile mortality in proportion to registered births during the year was rather high.

The causes of deaths in infants at under one year of age were certified as follows:—Diarrhœa 8, enteritis 1, premature birth 6, injury at birth 2, marasmus 1, tubercular meningitis 1, syphilis 1, rickets 2, convulsions 3, bronchitis 2, pneumonia 1, and general oedema 1.

Diarrhœa was the predominant cause of infantile mortality. In the course of the inquiries instituted during the epidemic prevalence of the disease, flies were found in such numbers as to make it impossible to exclude these insects as agents in the dissemination of the disease. Five of the fatal instances occurred among hand-fed infants.

In my report for 1900, special mention was made of the agency of flies as carriers of filth germs during the epidemic prevalence of diarrhœa in that year.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889, 9 cases of sickness were reported, 7 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 1 diphtheria, and 1 to puerperal fever. Notification Act.

The first case of Scarlet Fever during the year was reported on January 4th, and was the result of contact with a military case imported from Warrington in December of 1908. Although Scarlet Fever cropped up amongst the military population in the Camp during February, March and July, no further cases occurred among the civil population until the 20th July, when a child, aged three years, was notified. This patient was the daughter of a soldier who was on service abroad—in China. The mother of the child, and her three sisters, had mixed a good deal with their friends in the Camp, where, as above noted, Scarlet Fever had been more or less prevalent, and contact with some "missed case" appeared to be the most probable source of the attack. Scarlet Fever.

The next two cases were notified on the 29th July, and occurred in one household. One of these children arrived home on a holiday from the Patriotic Asylum, Wandsworth Common, and, as she was taken ill soon after her arrival in Cheriton, the outbreak was at first suspected to be due to introduced infection; but subsequent inquiry led to the view that both cases were more probably attributable to contact with friends in the Camp.

The next case was reported on the 1st August, death taking place the following day. The house in which

this case occurred was situated close to the married quarters of soldiers, and here again contact with some "missed case" appeared to have been the most likely source.

The sixth case was notified on the 9th September. No history could be obtained as to its origin, but, on the day previous to notification, a case of German measles arose at the married quarters of the 11th Hussars in the Camp.

The seventh case was that of a soldier's baby, who also had whooping-cough. The mother had previously had a sore throat, but her illness was not reported to be of scarlatinal origin.

Diphtheria. The single case of Diphtheria was that of a young woman, engaged as a laundry girl. As she had arrived in Cheriton only a short time before her attack, the case was considered to be of extraneous origin, no other cases having been reported in Cheriton during the year.

Puerperal Fever. The single case of Puerperal Fever was that of a woman who had given birth to a still-born child, which was in a decomposed condition.

Phthisis. Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations of 1908, no notifications were made, but information was received from officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps in regard to two soldiers stationed at the Camp who were suffering from pulmonary consumption.

Action Taken. Five of the cases of Scarlet Fever were removed to the Cheriton Isolation Hospital for treatment, while the Diphtheria case was treated in the Elham Isolation Hospital, and the Puerperal Fever case in the Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.

Cautionary handbills have been obtained by the Council for distribution in respect to known cases of phthisis. Although no poor-law cases were notified, in instances where information was received from other sources disinfection of rooms vacated by consumptive sufferers—by death or otherwise—was carried out.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts. It was not found necessary during the year to make representations to the Council under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts in respect of any premises in the District.

Water Supply. The District has the advantage of an ample supply of water, derived from the mains of the Folkestone Waterworks Company.

Dairies, etc. The dairies, cowsheds and milkshops were kept under careful supervision during the year, the premises, etc.,

being found to be in a generally satisfactory condition. There are now nine of these premises on the Council's register.

No action was taken in regard to the application of the tuberculin test to the animals belonging to the various cowkeepers, etc.; and no samples of milk were collected by the Sanitary Inspector for examination during the year.

Tuberculosis
amongst
Animals.

The three slaughter-houses on the Council's register were regularly visited by the Sanitary Inspector, it being his custom to visit, when possible, during the time killing is in progress. The condition of two of the premises is not satisfactory, but pressure is being brought to bear on the owners, and will be sustained until an improvement is effected.

Slaughter-
houses.

The entire carcasses of four bullocks, and portions of twelve bullocks, sheep and pigs, were condemned and destroyed on account of their being diseased, consent to this course being voluntarily given by the owners. In ten of these instances the animals were tuberculous. In some instances the meat was also examined by the Medical Officer of Health.

The four entire carcasses were discovered in the Town, but the larger proportion of the portions of animals were discovered by the military authorities amongst the meat supplied for consumption by the troops at Shorncliffe Camp. Where the quality of the meat at the Camp was suspected, the officer on duty communicated with the Sanitary Inspector, and enlisted his aid in the inspection, and, when necessary, the disposal of the unsound flesh.

Although both the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector rendered assistance to the military authorities, and though it is very desirable to ensure that all unsound food is properly dealt with, such action in regard to places under Government control does not legally come within the scope of the duties of the officers of the District Council.

Parts II., III., IV. (with exception of section 67), and V. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act of 1907 are now in force within the District. The Council, during the year, made application to the Local Government Board for sanction to adopt section 67 of the Act, thus giving the Council power, in case of emergency, to provide nurses at the homes of patients suffering from infectious disease; but the Board could

Public Health
Acts Amend-
ment Act,
1907.

not see their way clear to afford their sanction for the adoption of the section in question.

Disposal of
Excreta.

A complete water-carriage system of sewerage exists throughout the District, the majority of the sewage being discharged into the system of the adjoining town of Folkestone on the one side, while a small portion is received by the system of the Borough of Hythe, on the other side of the District.

Factory and
Workshop Act.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including factory laundries)	14	3	..
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	62	...	...
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises included in latter portion of statement)	11	..	...
Total	87	3	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	3	3	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors	2	2	...	...
Other Nuisances ...	1	1	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation:—				
Unsuitable or Defective	3	3	...	...
Total	9	9	...	...

HOME WORK.

	Number.
Nature of Work :—	
Wearing Apparel—Making, etc. :—	
Number of addrosses of Outworkers received from other Councils	1
Number of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises ...	2

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of Year :—	
Bakehouses	1
Workshops	20
Workplaces	5
Total	26

OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) :—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	2
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	2

In addition to the work already described, it appears from the report of the Sanitary Inspector that 21 complaints from householders were received during the year; 142 inspections of dwelling-houses were made, 87 of workshops, etc., 118 of slaughter-houses, 47 of dairies, cowsheds and milkshops, 56 of fried fish shops, and 14 inspections of schools.

The work involved in remedying the various matters observed included the abolition of 4 cesspools and the

Inspector's
Report.

connection of the drains with the public sewer; the cleansing, ventilation and relaying of 20 house-drainage systems; the repair, etc., of 14 water-closets; the lengthening and repair of 10 drain ventilating pipes; the removal of 18 offensive accumulations; and the cleansing of 8 houses.

In 16 houses, and one of the schools, the drinking water was found to be taken from tanks connected with w.c. cisterns, and in all these cases alterations were made in order that the drinking supply might be obtained direct from the main.

The house-refuse is collected by a contractor, and deposited at the Cheriton brickfields, where it is utilized for brick-making purposes, etc. Each house is provided with a sanitary dust-bin, the contents being collected weekly, while those at the schools and large premises are emptied twice or thrice weekly, as found to be necessary, and the military dust-bins are emptied daily. The arrangement has worked satisfactorily, and no nuisance has arisen at the depot.

The various outbreaks of infectious sickness involved a considerable amount of time and labour in regard to disinfection of premises, and disinfection or destruction of quantities of bedding, clothing, etc.

The nine dairies, cowsheds and milkshops on the Council's register were inspected on 47 occasions, 10 nuisances being discovered and abated.

The three registered slaughter-houses were visited 118 times, unsatisfactory conditions being found in two cases, action being still in progress for securing improvement.

The schools were regularly visited, and the sanitary arrangements kept under observation.

The greengrocers', fruiterers', butchers', fishmongers', and fried-fish shops, and hawkers' barrows were kept under supervision, varying quantities of fruit and fish being destroyed with the owners' consent.

No legal proceedings were found to be necessary during the year.

TABLE I. CHERITON URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Death at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 year of age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	4596	+150	+32.6	+15	+100.1	36	7.8	...	...	6	42	9.1
1900	5708	+142	+24.8	+29	+204.2	51	8.9	...	...	16	67	11.7
1901	7091	+174	+24.5	+21	+120.6	70	9.8	...	...	1	71	10.0
1902	7360	+165	+22.4	+13	+78.7	48	6.3	...	...	13	61	8.2
1903	7629	+214	+28.0	+26	+121.4	71	9.3	...	...	6	77	10.0
1904	7898	+220	+27.8	+33	+150.0	74	9.3	...	...	1	75	9.5
1905	7774	+245	+31.5	+25	+102.0	55	7.1	...	...	5	60	7.7
1906	7284	+219	+30.1	+26	+118.7	63	8.7	...	...	...	63	8.7
1907	8007	+251	+31.3	+22	+87.6	63	7.8	...	...	5	68	8.4
1908	8079	+238	+29.5	+26	+109.2	61	7.5	...	...	3	64	7.9
Averages for years 1899-1908.	7142	+201	+28.2	+23	+116.9	59	8.3	..	...	5	64	9.1
1909	9766	+247	+25.3	+29	+117.4	71	7.3	...	...	3	74	7.6

+ Corrected for Shorncliffe Camp Hospital (for females) outside the District.

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
	Chartham Asylum. Elham Union Workhouse.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 1159

Civil population at all ages .. 3343
Number of inhabited houses 614
Average number of persons per house..... 5.4

} At Census of 1901.

TABLE III.

CHERITON URBAN DISTRICT.

Cases of Infections Disease notified during the Year 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.								No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		

* This case treated in the Elham Isolation Hospital.

† This patient treated in the Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.

The Cheriton Isolation Hospital is at Newington, is provided by the Cheriton U.D.C., contains a total of 16 available beds, and affords accommodation for the treatment of one disease at a time. Ample grounds are available for the erection of tents or temporary buildings in case of emergency.

Both the Isolation Hospital and Union Workhouse are situated in the parish of Newington.

TABLE IV.
CHERITON URBAN DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).					DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards						
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	10	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other tubercular diseases	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	8	2	2	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	8	1	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver } ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral Diseases	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	5	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicides	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....
All other causes	19	9	1	...	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
All causes	74	9	8	2	3	15	14	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHERITON URBAN DISTRICT.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

Births in the Year	{	legitimate	243	Deaths in year of	{	legitimate infants	27
		illegitimate	4			illegitimate infants	2
Deaths from all Causes at all Ages				74.			

BOROUGH OF DOVER.

Area (excluding water) 1,923 acres.

Population (census 1901) 41,794

During the year 1909, the number of births registered in the Borough of Dover was 1,045, of which 39 (or 3.73 per cent.) were illegitimate. Births.

The total deaths registered in the Borough were 561, while the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the Borough) numbered 560. Gross and Net Deaths.

Upon an estimated population of 50,176, the birth-rate was equal to 20.8 per thousand; the total and net death-rates standing at 11.2 per thousand living. Birth-rate. Gross and Net Death-rates.

Of the net number of deaths, 9 were due to measles, 1 scarlet fever, 6 whooping-cough, 14 diphtheria, 1 croup, 3 enteric fever, 7 influenza, 9 diarrhœa, 1 enteritis, 6 gastritis, 1 erysipelas, 37 phthisis, 2 tabes mesenterica, 2 tubercular enteritis, 9 tubercular meningitis, 4 tubercular peritonitis, 1 tubercular disease of glands of neck, 2 general tuberculosis, 50 cancer, 54 bronchitis, 42 pneumonia, 2 pleurisy, 1 congestion of lungs, 1 laryngitis, 3 asthma, 1 oedema of lungs, 1 emphysema, 1 atelectasis, 1 alcoholism, 2 cirrhosis of the liver, 1 congenital syphilis, 15 premature birth, 2 parturition, 46 heart disease, 17 accident, 9 suicide, 58 senile decay, and 138 to other causes. Causes of Death.

Included in the above-mentioned numbers were the following deaths among the military population (soldiers and families) in barracks, and also among the naval men during their stay at Dover:—

Cause.	Military population.		Naval men.
	Males.	Females.	
Erysipelas	1	—	—
Rheumatic Fever	1	—	—
Phthisis	2	—	—
Pneumonia	1	—	—
Atelectasis	—	1	—
Appendicitis	1	—	—
Acute Peritonitis	1	—	—
Abscess of Liver	1	—	—
Heart Disease	1	—	2
Accident	1	—	1
Suicide	1	—	—
Parturition	—	1	—
Total	11	2	3

Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases. The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.84, and that from the notifiable class of diseases to 0.38 per thousand of the population per annum.

Ages at Death. The different ages at which death occurred were as follows:—At under one year of age, 87 died; at one and under five, 42; at five and under fifteen, 29; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 27; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 184; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 191 died.

Infantile Mortality. Infantile mortality was equal to 83.2 per thousand births registered during the year.

Comments. The population is estimated by the Registrar General's method, upon the geometrical rate of increase of the civil population between the census of 1891 and that of 1901. To this estimate is added the military population in barracks, as obtained by inquiry, year by year, of the military authorities. Although a considerable number of naval vessels were stationed at Dover at various times during the year, the number of such vessels fluctuated to such an extent that it was impracticable to arrive at any estimate in regard to the floating population. Only three deaths, however, were registered among sailors during their stay at Dover, so that the statistics are affected to a quite inconsiderable extent.

Notification Act. Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889, 177 cases of sickness were reported, 102 of which were referred to diphtheria, 51 scarlet fever, 15 erysipelas, 7 enteric fever, 1 puerperal fever, and 1 to continued fever.

Diphtheria was the most prevalent of the notifiable diseases. The number of cases notified was about equal in each of the first three-quarters of the year; but, during the last three months, there was a slight increase.

Diphtheria.

The influence of the elementary schools accounted for 43 of the cases, 14 occurring among the scholars at the St. Mary's Schools, 12 among those at St. James', 4 Charlton, 3 among the children at each of the Belgrave Road Infants' and Holy Trinity Schools, 2, St. Martin's, and 1 among the pupils at each of the Christ Church, Barton Road, Buckland, St. Bartholomew's and River Schools.

Thirty-eight other cases were found to be associated with various sanitary defects, such as old and defective bell-traps, defective w.c. fittings, and yards so badly paved as to give rise to damp and unhealthy surroundings. In a few instances, actual blockage of the drainage system was discovered.

Two cases were imported from without the Borough; while six were mixed up with an outbreak of measles and septic throats. Two further instances were so-called "return cases," or "carriers" of infection, the Diphtheria Bacilli planted on a suitable nidus, remaining potent for three months after discharge from hospital.

Eight of the remaining cases were contracted from undiscovered sources; while in the last three instances during the year, the patients were members of one family, and derived their infection from a domestic servant, who had acted as a "carrier" case while suffering from a diphtheritic throat.

Scarlet Fever was much less prevalent than in the preceding year, the cases notified numbering only about one-third of those in 1908. Scarlet Fever.

Of the 51 cases notified, 35 were traced to school influence, 16 of the instances occurring among the scholars at the Barton Road Schools, four among the children at the Buckland Schools, three among the scholars at each of the St. Bartholomew's and Charlton Schools, two among those at each of the Christ Church, St. Martin's, St. Mary's and St. James' Schools, and one amongst the scholars at the Pier Council Infants' School.

Of the remainder, five were connected with various private schools, five were imported from without the Borough, and six were of doubtful origin. In several

instances, measles and influenza had been prevalent the households invaded by Scarlet Fever, and this, of course, rendered diagnosis difficult.

Enteric Fever.

Seven cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year, the case mortality being equal to 42.86 per cent., and the death-rate to 0.06 per thousand of the population. One case was notified in January, and one in each of the months of March, May, June, July, August and September.

The first case, in January, was that of a visitor, who about ten days before her illness, had consumed some raw cockles, and, as no other likely source could be discovered, the shell-fish in question were probably the cause of her attack.

The March case was that of a woman living on premises where various grave sanitary defects were discovered of a nature sufficient to account for the outbreak.

The case in May was that of a youth who suffered from obscure abdominal symptoms, and in regard to whom the Widal's reaction test proved negative. The patient also had obstruction of the bowels towards the end of his illness, which, unfortunately, terminated fatally.

The June case was that of a man—a fish-hawker by occupation—who had consumed raw shell-fish; but, in front of his residence, there was an offensive catchpit liable to periodical flooding, which, if not the cause, would contribute to the development of the patient's illness.

The patient notified in July was a girl who had been in service at Folkestone, and who contracted her illness in that town. This instance was one of a series of cases arising in Folkestone, which were attributed to a milk-borne epidemic.

The August case was of a mild and indefinite character, abdominal pain and nausea, being the principal symptoms; while the last patient notified during the year—in September—was the mother of the patient reported in July. She had devotedly acted as nurse to her daughter, and, when she herself contracted the malady, the lowering of her vital force by the long period of nursing rendered her more susceptible to the disease, and contributed to the fatal issue which resulted.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations of 1908, 10 cases of pulmonary consumption were reported. All these cases were visited, and advice given as to the hygienic measures which should be adopted by the patients and those in charge thereof.

Phthisis.

The practical observations of these cases showed poverty, and consequent semi-starvation, confined and ill-ventilated dwellings, etc., to be the chief contributing factors in the causation of the disease.

Removal to the Isolation Hospital was effected in regard to 128 of the 177 cases notified, of which 85 were cases of diphtheria, 40 scarlet fever, and 3 enteric fever.

Action Taken.

In respect to the diphtheria cases, the defects of drainage, and other insanitary conditions discovered, were referred to the Sanitary Inspector, and formed the subject of notice and remedy.

Cautionary handbills have been obtained by the Council for distribution in regard to known cases of consumption, and a supply of pocket spittoons is available for issue to suitable cases.

Disinfection of rooms vacated by consumptive sufferers—by death or otherwise—was carried out by the Sanitary Inspector; and disinfectants were also supplied for use at the patients' residences.

Bacteriological examination was resorted to in respect to some children at one of the elementary schools who were suspected to be acting as "carriers" of the organism of Diphtheria, this suspicion being confirmed by the results of the examinations in question.

Under the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, 1,482 school children were medically inspected during 1909 (the second year's work), and a full report on the subject is in course of preparation for submission to the local Education Committee.

During the early part of the year, in consequence of an epidemic of measles, it was found necessary to close the Infants' Departments of the Buckland, Charlton, Barton Road, and St. Bartholomew's Schools for various periods. The Buckland Girls' School and St. Paul's Mixed School were also closed for the same reason, the former for one month, and the latter for a fortnight.

Disinfection and cleansing of the schools involved were resorted to in every instance before re-opening; while, owing to a diphtheria outbreak, the St. James' Infants' School was also disinfected during the week-end recess, without recourse to school-closure.

In all, the cleansing and disinfection of 27 class-rooms was carried out.

During the year, a joint report was made with the Borough Engineer, in respect to complaint of nuisance arising from the improper ventilation of a sewer on War Office property at one extremity of the Town.

Report to the Council was also made concerning the conditions existent at 44 houses of which complaint had been made in respect to dampness, etc., notices being subsequently served by the Sanitary Inspector to effect remedy of the matters observed.

Sanction has been obtained from the Local Government Board to an application by the Council for a loan to cover the cost of constructing a system of drainage for the various isolation blocks at the Borough Hospital for Infectious Diseases and connecting such system with the public sewer.

Housing of
the Working
Classes Acts.

Under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 11 houses were reported upon to the Council as being unfit for human habitation.

Pier
District.

At the request of the Local Government Board, full investigations were made concerning the conditions as regards housing accommodation in the Pier District, and the following report was submitted by the Medical Officer of Health on the 9th March:—

“In pursuance of your instructions, I beg to report that I have made investigations concerning the present condition of the Pier District in regard to property reported upon by the Medical Officer of Health on the 8th and 11th February, 1896, under section 4 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and by the then Borough Surveyor on the 5th May, 1896, under the same section of the Act in question.

“The first of these reports, made by the Medical Officer of Health, stated that the streets and houses within three defined areas presented sanitary defects

dangerous and injurious to the health of the inhabitants, and also constituted a menace to the health of the population of the adjoining neighbourhood.

“The three areas in question were defined in the following manner:—

‘*No. 1*: The locality bounded by Hawkesbury Street on the north, Round Tower Street on the south, and Bulwark Lane on the west. This area contained, among others, the following specially mentioned houses—No. 12, Round Tower Passage, 14, Paradise Street, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 12, 13 and 14, Round Tower Lane, and an un-numbered cottage in Round Tower Lane.

“*No. 2*: The area enclosed by Strond Lane on the north, Hawkesbury Street on the south, and Limekiln Lane on the west, and containing, among others, the following specially designated houses—viz., Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Water Lane.

“*No. 3*: The locality bounded by Oxenden Street on the north-west, Limekiln Lane on the west, Strond Lane on the south, and Elizabeth Street on the east. Within this area were included six houses in Spring Place, and three in Lion Court.

“The houses specified above were considered to be dangerous to the health of the inhabitants in the respective areas, because (1) of their overcrowding in respect to the space of ground appropriated to each house; (2) the low-lying site on which the houses were built, and their liability to periodical flooding during high tides attended by heavy rainfall; and (3) the defective light and ventilation, and lack of proper out-office accommodation, the latter sanitary defects being due to the cardinal fault of overcrowding of dwellings on inadequate superficial area.

“From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the official report made by the Medical Officer of Health in 1896 was not a very ambitious one, and involved only the actual demolition of twenty-one houses, with the necessary provision of a similar number of houses for the displaced inhabitants. This provision was made by the erection of 23 houses at Paul’s Place, Bridge Street, in 1896, and, later, by the erection of an additional 15 houses in Matthew’s Place, Bridge Street.

“It ought, however, to be observed in connection with the new houses referred to, that they occupied the site of houses previously condemned by the Medical Officer of Health; but, inasmuch as, when proceedings for the closure of the old houses were instituted, the magistrates refused to make the requisite Statutory Order, the Town Council could not proceed according to the Act under which the initial steps were taken.

“When, later on, an opportunity occurred, the Town Council, by a rather complex procedure, considered that they had made adequate provision for the inhabitants displaced from the Pier under the report made by the Medical Officer of Health on the 8th February, 1896.

“It is necessary to refer to this failure before the Magistrates, because, if the Order sought for had been obtained, the Council would have arranged for the accommodation of the inhabitants displaced from the locality in question, as well as for those from the Pier.

“The new houses referred to were shown to His Majesty’s Local Government Board Inspector on the 18th December, 1908.

“In respect to the report made by Mr. Stilgoe, the former Borough Surveyor, on the 5th May, 1896, this involved a far more costly and ambitious undertaking, being, in fact, an Improvement Scheme propounded for dealing, not only with the property mentioned in the 1896 report of the Medical Officer of Health, but intended to include property dealt with in many antecedent reports, new works for sewerage purposes, and the elevation of the level of the ground, in order to combat one of the cardinal causes of complaint—viz., the sewage-laden and flooded condition of the dwellings.

“This scheme further embodied street improvements, and involved the provision of new dwellings, thus augmenting the estimate of the gross cost.

“The magnitude of the scheme caused the Council to hesitate to proceed further at the time, and to take into consideration the application of the proviso in the section of the Act under which the report was made—viz., in relation to the sufficiency of their financial resources, and the question as to whether cheaper methods could be adopted for securing the pressing objects sought to be accomplished.

“Hence delay, and gradual improvement of the neighbourhood by procedure piecemeal against individual owners of property.

“This course has led to a vast improvement in the sanitary condition of the locality, open spaces taking the place of overcrowded areas, and free ventilation being obtained for the existing dwellings.

“All the houses mentioned in the report which the Medical Officer of Health made on the 8th February, 1896, have been demolished, with the exception of Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Round Tower Lane; and, not only has provision been made in Paul’s Place and Matthew’s Place for the inhabitants thus displaced, but the Council have, by a cheap workmen’s tram-service, provided facilities for access by the Pier workers to salubrious portions of the Borough and suburban localities.

“With regard to the existing state of affairs, it may be stated, in order to summarise matters, that, altogether, fifty-one houses in the Pier District have been demolished, while one hundred and twenty-nine remain in the areas referred to in the official reports.

“Many of the houses that remain are at present unoccupied and out of repair, but, possibly, they are capable of being improved and rendered habitable, and thus utilised to supply any pressing demand for houses by persons preferring to reside in the neighbourhood.

“There are some houses, however, which I am of the opinion ought to be pulled down, either on account of inherent sanitary defects of such a nature as to render them unfit for human habitation, or because of their obstruction to the light, ventilation and yard-space of other houses. Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5, Bulwark Lane come under the former category, while the Neptune Hall Inn, adjoining Nos. 1 and 2, Bulwark Lane, and obstructing the light, ventilation and yard-space of Nos. 15, 16 and 17, Oxenden Street, are instances of the latter class; but, in addition, the upper rooms of the Neptune Hall Inn are in a dilapidated and insanitary condition, owing to faulty drainage arrangements, and this dwelling is at present unfit for human habitation.

“The site on which it was proposed to build the Pier Infants’ School is one which always suffered considerably during the periodical floodings of the District,

and, owing to its low-lying position, is still liable to recurrences of this nature. The ground, at a very little depth from the surface, is saturated with sewage, and it would not be using too strong language if it were said that the site is, from a health point of view, unsuitable for the purpose for which it was selected.

“This condition is not likely to be less objectionable in the future, if what Mr. Stilgoe stated is borne in mind—viz., that there is a growing incapacity at the present sewer outfall for dealing with the sewage and storm-water.

“In respect to the standard of public health in the Pier District in comparison with the other portion of the Borough, it may be stated that, during the year 1908, the general death-rate in the Pier was equal to 9.02 per thousand of the population, against 11.22 for the remaining portion of the Town. The death-rate from Tuberculosis in the Pier was equal to 1.13 per thousand of the population, against 1.45 for the other portion of the Borough; the death-rate from Cancer was equal to 1.69, against 0.86; and the death-rate from Epidemic Diseases was equal to 1.13, against 1.04 for the remaining portion of the Town.

“With regard to the proportion which the notified cases of disease bore to the population, it may be mentioned that the attack-rate of Diphtheria in the Pier District during 1908 was equal to 1.69 per thousand, compared with 1.34 for the remaining portion of the Borough; while the attack-rate of Scarlet Fever was equal to 2.25 per thousand, against 3.00 for the other part of the Town.

“The comparison, therefore, appears to be unfavourable for the Pier in regard to deaths from Cancer and Epidemic Diseases, and the notified incidence of Diphtheria.”

Subsequently, by further desire of the Local Government Board, full inquiry and report were made by the Borough Engineer and Medical Officer of Health in respect to the condition, as regards fitness for occupation, etc., of each of the houses remaining in the three areas at the Pier which were under consideration. This re-

port contained many important details, the following being a concise summary of the results of the inquiry:—

Houses now fit for occupation	77
Houses which can be rendered fit for occupation	1
Houses which are at present occupied and are fit for occupation	72
Total houses, let or unlet, suitable for persons of the working class	105
Number of residents in houses which are unfit and which it is proposed to pull down	72
Houses which have been condemned	26
Houses which should be condemned, including those which have been condemned (occupied 21, unoccupied 16)	37
Houses in Pier District at present unlet, and fit for occupation, none being in either of the areas scheduled	24
Number of occupants which may be accommodated in above 24 houses	144

This report was, at the further request of the Local Government Board, followed by a supplementary joint report by the Borough Engineer and Medical Officer of Health, in respect to the number of vacant houses suitable for the working classes, and fit for occupation, within a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and 1 mile radius, respectively, of the Pier District, thus showing the accommodation available for the residents proposed to be displaced from dwellings at the Pier. The summarized results of the details scheduled in this report were as follows:—

	Vacant Houses.	Accommodation: Number of Persons.
Within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile radius	30	154
Within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile radius	nil	nil.
Within 1 mile radius	46	276
Totals	76	430

Cases of overcrowding were dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector as discovered, but in no instance was it necessary for the Medical Officer of Health to certify under section 91 of the Public Health Act, 1875,

Overcrowding.

Water Supply. Only one sample of water from a well in the Town was analysed during the year, this being found to come under the category of a "suspicious" water.

The Borough enjoys the benefit of a pure, constant and ample supply of water from the Council's own works, which are now in course of further development. The water is derived from the chalk formation.

Dairies, etc. The 100 dairies, cowsheds and milkshops on the Council's register were visited on 177 occasions during the year, and were found to be generally in a clean and satisfactory condition.

Tuberculosis amongst Animals. Voluntary action is taken by the two largest milk-dealers in the Town, in respect to securing the freedom from tuberculosis of the cows from which their supplies are obtained. These dealers require that the tuberculin test shall be applied by veterinary surgeons on behalf of the cowkeepers, so that any infected animals may be detected and withdrawn.

No samples of milk were collected by the Sanitary Inspector during the year for bacteriological examination in respect to the presence of the tubercle bacillus.

Slaughter-houses. The 20 slaughter-houses on the Council's register were visited on 139 occasions, any unsatisfactory matters observed being taken in hand by the Sanitary Inspector. The Inspector visits, when possible, during the time killing is in progress.

No diseased meat was discovered at the slaughter-houses, but one tuberculous fore-quarter of beef was detected at a butcher's shop, and its destruction ensured, after it had been voluntarily surrendered by the owner, who was cautioned in regard to his future course of action.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. The Committees of the Town Council which have had the matter under consideration, have now recommended the Council to apply to the Local Government Board for power to declare the whole of Parts ii., iii., iv. and v., and sections 92 and 95 of Part x. in force within the Borough.

Excreta Disposal. The Borough possesses the advantages of a water-carriage system of sewerage, the sewage being discharged into the sea at the western end of the Town.

The Inspector, however, reports that there are some 15 earth-closets still existing in outlying portions of

the Borough; while, in that part of the parish of River which is at present unsewered, w.c.'s discharging into cesspools are in vogue.

The house-refuse of the Town is collected daily, part of the material being up to the present loaded into a hopper barge, by which it is conveyed one mile out to sea in the tideway, and there discharged.

Refuse
Disposal.

During the prevalence of Cholera in Russia and Holland, all vessels arriving from either country were visited, but no suspicious cases of sickness were discovered.

Port
Sanitary
Work.

The s.s. "Hollandia," one of the new vessels of the Holland Lloyd Line which now calls regularly at Dover *en route* for South American ports, was visited and inspected in company with the Inspector acting on behalf of the Board of Trade and the ship's doctor, with reference to the sanitary arrangements and accommodation for emigrants. The arrangements made by the Company were found to be generally satisfactory.

In all, 30 ships were visited during the year, and the returns, issued by the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, showing the ports infected with Cholera, etc., again proved very useful for reference.

From a return kindly furnished by the Collector of H.M. Customs at Dover, it appears that the numbers of vessels entering and leaving the Port during 1909 were as follows:—

Passenger vessels arriving from foreign ports:—

Calais and Ostend	2,250
Other ports ("Liners")	110

Passenger vessels leaving for foreign ports:—

Calais and Ostend	2,208
Other ports ("Liners")	110

Cargo vessels arriving from foreign ports

351

Cargo vessels leaving for foreign ports

321

Vessels in ballast arriving from foreign ports

61

Vessels in ballast leaving for foreign ports

117

Coastwise inwards

1,036

Coastwise outwards

1,058

Public Health
(Regulations
as to Food)
Act, 1907.

Although the Public Health (Foreign Meat and Unsound Food) Regulations, 1908 (issued under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act of 1907), came into operation on the 1st January, 1909, it was not found possible to complete arrangements for the execution of the necessary work until the latter end of the year, when Mr. Whorwell, an Assistant Sanitary Inspector in the Borough, who had obtained the certificate of competency in food inspection granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute, was appointed to carry out the duties under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.

The actual work of inspection was commenced on the 22nd November, and, from this date until the end of the year, the following articles were examined:—

- 708 Pig carcases.
- 61 Crates of skinned rabbits.
- 1 Carcase of a calf.
- 1 Bag of sausages.
- 1 Box of goose livers.
- 5 Crates of suet.

One crate of suet, weighing 220 lbs., was condemned, and the appropriate legal action was taken, when the consignee was successful in proving to the satisfaction of the local magistrates that the suet would not be used for human consumption, and would be utilized for manufacturing purposes.

Factory and
Workshop Act.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in regard to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	11	2	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	236	26	...
Workplaces (other than out-workers' premises subsequently referred to)	6	1	...
Total	253	29	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	1	1	...	...
Want of Ventilation ...	7	7	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors... ..	1	1	...	..
Other Nuisances ...	14	13	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient	1	1	...	...
Unsuitable or defective	14	15	...	...
Offences under the Factory & Workshop Act :—				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97-100)	8	8	...	...
Other offences	9	9	...	...
Total	55	55	...	...

(s. 22 P.H.A. (A.) Act, 1890, adopted : One w.c. required for every 25 persons—or part thereof—of each sex.)

HOME WORK.

Nature of Work :—	Number of Lists received from employers twice in the Year.		
	Lists.	Outworkers.	
		Contractors.	Workmen.
Wearing Apparel :—			
(1) Making, etc.	54	8	159
(2) Cleaning and Washing	2	...	2
Furniture and Upholstery ...	2	..	5
Total	58	8	166

HOME WORK (Continued).

	Number of Lists received from employers once in the Year.		
	Lists.	Outworkers.	
		Contractors.	Workmen.
Wearing Apparel :—			
Making, etc. 	1	1	1

(It is usual for one of the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors to call on employers and give notice when the Lists are due.)

	Number.
Inspection of Outworkers' Premises :—	
Nature of Work :—	
Wearing Apparel :—	
(1) Making, etc. 	68
(2) Cleaning and Washing 	1
Furniture and Upholstery 	3
Total 	72

	Number.
Outwork in Unwholesome Premises (s. 108) :—	
Nature of Work :—	
Wearing Apparel :	
Making, etc. :—	
Instances 	2
Notices 	2

	Number.
Addresses of Outworkers forwarded to other Councils :—	
Nature of Work :—	
Wearing Apparel :—	
Making, etc. 	4

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year :—	
Bakehouses	59
Laundries	7
Domestic Workshops	85
Other Workshops	202
Total	353

OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) :—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	9
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	9
Other matters	1
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
In use at end of year	8

In addition to the work already described, it appears from the report of the Sanitary Inspector that, in connection with the various outbreaks of infectious sickness, 160 rooms were disinfected, together with 27 school-rooms; while, in addition, 2,560 articles were dealt with in the steam disinfecting apparatus.

Inspector's
Report.

FOOD INSPECTION.

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 100 samples were taken during the year, 33 being samples of milk, 15 of butter, 10 of rice, 9 of cheese, 8 of margarine, 8 of pepper, 7 of lard, 6 of cream, and 4 of sausages. Of these samples, 10 of rice, 7 of lard, 4 of butter, and 4 of margarine were taken informally; 35 were purchased by agents; while 5 samples of milk were taken at the place of delivery, in accordance with the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts Amendment Act.

Four different persons were employed as agents, and every effort was made to secure the same articles as would have been supplied to the general public.

Notice was received from the Board of Agriculture, showing that milk-blended butter had been consigned to four different retailers in Dover, from three of whom samples were subsequently taken. Genuine butter was found to be supplied in two cases, and milk-blended butter in the other, the latter being properly declared and labelled. It was found that the fourth person mentioned had relinquished business.

Rice:—The samples of rice were taken in consequence of the issue by the Local Government Board of a report bearing on the facing and preparation of rice for sale, in which it was recommended that a maximum limit of 0.5 per cent. of mineral matter should be fixed.

Of the 10 samples taken, 9 were reported to be faced with talc or steatite, oil, and glucose, the mineral coating ranging from 0.33 to 0.97 per cent., four exceeding the suggested limit of 0.5 per cent.

As a result of the analyses, a circular was issued by the Council to all local vendors of rice, calling attention to the recommendation of the Local Government Board, and informing them that, after the exhaustion of the stock then held, any vendor selling rice containing more than 0.5 per cent. of mineral matter would render himself liable to legal proceedings.

Cream:—The samples of cream were taken in consequence of a report to the Local Government Board by Dr. Hamill—one of the Board's Inspectors—concerning the use of preservatives in cream, in which report it was recommended that the presence of preservatives should in all cases be stated to the purchaser, and that, in the case of cream containing boric acid, the maximum amount of the acid should be fixed at 0.4 per cent. from May to October inclusive, and 0.25 per cent. for the remainder of the year.

Of the 6 samples, taken in November, 5 contained boric acid in proportions ranging from 0.30 to 0.56 per cent., all in excess of the suggested maximum of 0.25. In view of these results, the Council decided to issue a warning notice to the local vendors.

Sausages:—The samples of sausages were taken at the request of Dr. Hancock, one of the Medical In-

spectors acting on behalf of the Local Government Board, and were reported to contain 0.124, 0.135, 0.279 and 0.589 per cent. of boracic acid, respectively. The vendor of the latter sample was cautioned by the Town Clerk.

Samples of poor quality:—In addition to the above-mentioned results, the Public Analyst called attention to the following samples, although they were passed as genuine. Two samples of milk which were slightly below the standard limits, and one sample of milk-blended butter which was also slightly below the legal standard. The vendors of these samples were cautioned by the Town Clerk.

Adulterated samples:—The samples reported by the Public Analyst as being adulterated, were, one sample of milk which contained 11 per cent. of extraneous water, and two samples of skimmed milk which contained, respectively, 44 and 32 per cent. of extraneous water. Legal proceedings were instituted in regard to the two samples of skimmed milk. In the first case the vendor absconded, while in the second instance the vendor was fined £1, inclusive of costs. The vendor of the milk sample was cautioned by the Town Clerk.

Generally:—The percentage of total adulterated samples was equal to 3, as against 11.2 in 1908, and 6.3 in 1907; while, taking milk only, the percentage was 9.09, compared with 14.5 in 1908, and 16.1 in 1907. The percentages of fat and non-fatty solids in the samples of milk reported as genuine averaged 3.44 and 8.89 respectively, these results being practically the same as those obtained in 1908.

All the samples of milk were reported to be free from preservatives.

The Public Analyst is always informed of the circumstances under which the samples are collected, and of any statement or declaration on the labels, etc.

The wholesale fish-market was inspected daily, the wholesale fruit and vegetable market thrice weekly, and the hawkers' barrows, fishmongers', poulterers', green-grocers', confectioners', grocers' and butchers' shops were kept under regular observation. Considerable quantities of fish, etc., were condemned, and destroyed with the owners' consent.

TABLE I.

BOROUGH OF DOVER.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age	At all Ages.	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	40144	1134	28.2	169	149.0	694	17.2	...	...	...	685	17.0
1900	40969	1117	27.2	155	138.7	679	16.5	127	12	22	689	16.8
1901	41794	1139	27.2	150	131.6	630	15.0	109	16	12	626	14.9
1902	41794	1167	27.9	102	87.4	567	13.5	118	14	11	564	13.4
1903	43452	1147	26.3	146	127.2	579	13.3	109	18	14	575	13.2
1904	45281	1110	24.5	128	115.3	590	13.0	114	14	5	581	12.8
1905	46016	1135	24.7	125	110.1	594	12.9	145	23	11	582	12.6
1906	46382	1185	25.5	117	98.7	556	12.0	112	12	11	555	12.0
1907	47946	1062	22.1	92	86.6	559	11.6	113	14	14	559	11.6
1908	48902	1020	20.9	98	96.1	547	11.2	131	20	14	541	11.1
Averages for years 1899-1908.												
	44268	1121	25.3	128	114.3	599	13.5	...	...	...	595	13.4
1909	50176	1045	20.8	87	83.2	561	11.2	137	18	17	560	11.2

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Union Workhouse.	Chartham Asylum.	
Royal Victoria Hospital.	Nursing Home, Oxford Terrace, Paddington, London.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 1636

Total population at all ages .. 41794
 Number of inhabited houses 7508
 Average number of persons per house..... 5.5

} At Census of 1901.

At the end of 1903 a portion of River Parish, in the Dover Rural District, was added to the Borough of Dover, and the necessary additions to the urban population and vital statistics were commenced in the following year (1904).

BOROUGH OF DOVER.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1909 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALI- TIES.	1. St. JAMES'.					2. St. MARY.														
	Population estimated of middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 Year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.				
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1899	14042	356	246	54	26102	778	439	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1900	14183	339	241	49	26786	778	448	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	14324	341	236	45	27470	798	390	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1902	14324	329	216	33	27470	838	348	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1903	14600	322	189	43	28852	825	386	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1904	14738	302	189	29	+30543	+808	+392	+98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905	14601	331	195	39	+31415	+804	+387	+86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906	14666	326	185	31	+31716	+859	+370	+86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907	16098	306	195	34	+31848	+756	+364	+57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908	16699	290	184	25	+32203	+730	+357	+73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Averages of Years 1899 to 1908.	14828	324	207	38	29440	797	388	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909	16841	305	187	20	+33335	+740	+373	+67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

† Including added portion of River Parish by extension of Borough Boundary.

TABLE III.
BOROUGH OF DOVER.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.						ST. JAMES' (H.)	ST. MARY. (W.)	...	...	...	...	ST. JAMES' (H.)	ST. MARY. (W.)	...	...	...	...
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.													
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	102	...	17	66	7	12	...	25	77	...	...	...	...	...	24	61	...	...	...	85
Erysipelas...	15	...	...	4	1	10	...	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	7	33	...	...	...	40
Scarlet fever ...	51	...	9	35	3	4	...	7	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
Enteric fever ...	7	...	...	2	3	2	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	177	...	26	107	15	29	...	40	137	...	...	...	...	...	31	97	...	...	...	128

The Borough of Dover Isolation Hospital at Tower Hamlets, Dover, contains a total of 50 available beds and provides accommodation for the concurrent treatment of three diseases. The Borough Council also possess a Small Pox Hospital, situated at Pontoon, in the Dover Rural District, containing 20 beds.

"H" denotes the situation of the Borough Isolation Hospital, which also receives patients from the Dover Rural District. "W" indicates the situation of the Union Workhouse

TABLE IV.
BOROUGH OF DOVER.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).					DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	St. James'	St. Mary's				
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	9	2	6	1	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping-cough	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup	14	...	5	9	...	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	10
Croup	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric	3	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	1
{ Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	7	1	...	...	1	2	3	2	5	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	9	7	2	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	6	1	...	...	1	1	3	1	5	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	37	...	...	...	6	31	...	7	30	...	...	...	9
Other tubercular diseases	20	3	9	5	3	...	...	8	12	...	...	...	6
Cancer, malignant disease	50	...	...	...	...	27	23	23	27	...	...	...	17
Bronchitis	54	7	3	1	1	10	32	15	39	...	...	...	15
Pneumonia	42	13	6	2	1	13	7	11	31	...	...	...	3
Pleurisy	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	8	2	1	...	1	2	2	2	6	...	...	...	2
Alcoholism	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	4	11	...	...	...	2
Diseases and Accidents of parturition	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	46	...	1	2	3	26	14	18	28	...	...	...	4
Accidents	17	3	1	1	4	7	1	7	10	...	...	...	5
Suicides	9	...	...	...	2	5	2	2	7	...	...	...	2
.....
All other causes	196	27	5	7	4	50	103	71	125	...	...	...	57
All causes	560	87	42	29	27	184	191	187	373	...	...	...	137

BOROUGH OF DOVER.

TABLE V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths.
All Causes.	Certified	11	5	6	6	28	12	4	9	3	4	1	2	4	3	5	2	100
	Uncertified	2	1	1	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox	1
	Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria: Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough	1
	Diarrhoea, all forms ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastro-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases.	Gastritis-Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	1	1
	Premature Birth ... ..	...	7	3	2	1	13	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Congenital Defects ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1	2	2	1	6	2	2	2	...	1	1	1	1
	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes.	Syphilis	1
	Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions ... ..	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
	Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	2	2
	Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Other Causes ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
			13	6	7	6	32	12	6	9	4	4	1	2	5	3	5		4

District: Borough of Dover.

Population. Estimated to
middle of 1909 50176

Births in the Year { legitimate 1006 Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants
 illegitimate 39 illegitimate infants

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 560.

DOVER RURAL DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water) 27,106 acres.

Population (census 1901) 7,148

During the year 1909, the number of births registered in the Dover Rural District was 135, of which 9 (or 6.67 per cent.) were illegitimate.

Births.

The total deaths registered in the District were 84, while the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths of "residents" in public institutions beyond the District) numbered 103.

Gross and Net Deaths.

Upon an estimated population of 6,141, the birth-rate was equal to 22.0 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 13.7, and the net death-rate at 16.8 per thousand living.

Birth-rate.
Gross and Net Death-rates.

Of the net number of deaths, 1 was due to measles, 2 whooping cough, 1 influenza, 1 diarrhœa, 1 puerperal fever, 4 phthisis, 1 tubercular laryngitis, 1 general tuberculosis, 1 intestinal tuberculosis, 11 cancer, 6 bronchitis, 3 pneumonia, 3 cirrhosis of the liver, 5 premature birth, 10 heart disease, 3 accident, 1 suicide, 15 senile decay, and 33 to other causes.

Causes of Death.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.65, and that from the notifiable class of diseases to 0.16 per thousand of the population.

Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows: At under one year of age, 13 died; at one and under five, 2; at five and under fifteen, 4; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 1; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 32; and at sixty-five and upwards, 51 died.

Ages at Death.

Infantile mortality was equal to 96.3 per thousand births registered during the year.

Infantile Mortality.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889, 174 cases of sickness were reported, 157 of which were referred to measles, 5 scarlet fever, 5 erysipelas, 4 diphtheria, 2 puerperal fever, and 1 to enteric fever.

Notification Act.

Measles.

Measles prevailed in an epidemic form at East Langdon, St. Margarets, Ringwould and Shepardswell, school influence being the chief factor in the dissemination of the disease. Only one death resulted, this being but 0.6 per cent. of the cases notified. All the reported cases occurred in the early part of the year, the compulsory notification of the malady being discontinued after the 5th May, in consequence of a resolution to this effect being passed by the Rural District Council.

Scarlet Fever.

The first of the Scarlet Fever cases occurred at Ewell, and was notified on the 20th January. The patient contracted his attack from a previous case in the same family, which was reported in December, 1908. The second case in the year was notified on the 19th March, and occurred at Kingsdown, the patient being reported when in the peeling stage of the Fever. This sufferer was a visitor, who became ill soon after arrival in the District.

The third case—at Kingsdown—was notified on the 4th May, the patient having been sent home from a boarding school at Walmer, where cases of the disease had occurred.

In regard to the next case—at St. Margarets—reported on the 24th November, there was no definite history as to its origin, while the last case during the year—at Kingsdown—notified on the 29th December, was that of a servant girl, concerning whom no history as to the source of her attack could be obtained.

The cases were widely distributed in respect to locality and date of notification, and the preventive measures adopted proved successful in averting any further extension of the Fever.

Diphtheria.

The first case during the year was notified on the 9th May, and occurred at a hamlet in the parish of Wootton, which is notorious for outbreaks of scarlet fever, measles, diarrhoea, septic sore throat, and diphtheria. The children at this hamlet attend different schools, and there is little doubt that outbreaks of measles and scarlet fever in previous years were due to contact with infected scholars in the neighbouring parishes. The patient notified during 1909 was a member of a family in which five other cases were reported in 1908, and was the only child at that time who escaped attack.

The insanitary conditions existing in the locality formed the subject of inquiry and report, and, although

remedial measures were adopted at the time, they were not sufficiently complete to prevent recurrence of risk to the health of those living in the place in question.

The second case during the year, reported on the 16th May, might perhaps be more accurately described as a "carrier," as this was an instance of post-nasal diphtheria detected by bacteriological examination of the infectious discharge from the patient's nose.

The next case, notified on the 12th June, and occurring in the parish of Alkham, arose on premises where marked insanitary conditions existed; while the fourth case—at Hougham—notified on the 22nd October, was probably contracted from an infected family in Dover, with whom contact was found to have taken place.

The single case of Enteric Fever was that of a farm labourer, who had been ill with diarrhœa and obscure abdominal symptoms for a month before notification, and hence was suffering from that form of the malady which is known as "ambulatory typhoid." The length of time occupied by the incipient stage of the disease, rendered the task of discovering the origin a difficult one; but the history pointed to exposure to decomposing organic matter in the course of the patient's daily avocation. Enteric Fever.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations of 1908, two cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were reported. The first case, "G.N.," a male, aged 26 years, was notified after removal to the workhouse infirmary from his home at Coldred Green; while the other case, "C.A.," a boy, aged 12 years, living at Denton, was a member of a family suffering from impoverished conditions, who had been dependent upon charity before applying for poor-law relief. No family history of heredity could be traced; but the patient had at one time been treated in the general hospital at Canterbury, along with other cases of the same malady. Phthisis.

Two of the diphtheria cases, one of scarlet fever, and the single case of enteric fever, were removed to the Borough of Dover Isolation Hospital for treatment. Action Taken.

Cautionary hand bills have been obtained by the Council for distribution at the houses of consumptive patients, and a supply of pocket spittoons is available for provision in suitable cases.

Owing to the prevalence of measles and whooping-cough amongst the scholars, the Kingsdown school was

closed from the 15th March to the 26th April; while the Ringwould school was closed from the 19th March to the 8th April, and the East Langdon school from the 23rd March to the 16th April, on account of the occurrence of measles among the scholars.

Housing of
the Working
Classes Acts.

It was not found necessary during the year to make representation to the Council under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts in respect to any premises in the District.

Water Supply.

No samples of water were received for analysis during the year.

During 1909, twenty-two additional premises in the parishes of Ringwould, Kingsdown, Oxney, St. Margarets, Shepherdswell, Guston and Ewell were connected with the mains of the East Kent Water Company, which traverse the District.

Dairies, etc.

The dairies and cowsheds in the District were kept under observation, various unsatisfactory conditions which came under notice being taken in hand by the Sanitary Inspector. There are now 55 of these premises on the register of the Council.

Tuberculosis
amongst
Animals.

So far as is known, at only one farm—at Farthingloe—is the tuberculin test regularly applied to the animals, this action being taken voluntarily by the proprietor.

No samples of milk were collected by the Sanitary Inspector for bacteriological examination during the year.

Slaughter-
houses.

The six slaughter-houses in the District were regularly visited by the Sanitary Inspector, who reports their condition to be satisfactory.

Public Health
Acts Amend-
ment Act,
1907.

Part iii. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act of 1907 has been adopted by the District Council.

Types of
Closets.

The Inspector reports that the type of closet most in use in the District is the water-closet draining into cess-pool. This applies especially to the more populous and modern of the villages. In many places, however, the absence of water supply from public mains causes the pail-closet to be more used, and, so far as cottages only are concerned, the latter type may be taken to be the most common. Privy-vaults still exist, but their number is gradually decreasing.

Factory and
Workshop Act

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the result of the action taken:—

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	36	...	...

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of Year :—	
Carpenters'	13
Blacksmiths'	9
Lime Burner's	1
Laundries	2
Plumber's	1
Bootmaker's	1
Brickmakers'	5
Bakehouses	8
Total	40

In addition to the work already described, it appears from the report of the Sanitary Inspector that various defects, etc., were discovered at the different premises visited, their remedy involving the provision of proper water supply, improvement of sanitary arrangements of dwelling-houses, the cleansing and emptying of privy-vaults and cesspools, and the removal of offensive accumulations, etc.

Inspector's
Report.

Public scavengers are appointed for St. Margarets and Kingsdown.

The dairies, cowsheds, milkshops, slaughter-houses, and piggeries were periodically visited, and any unsatisfactory conditions observed received prompt attention; while a considerable amount of time and labour was involved in dealing with the various outbreaks of infectious disease, in respect to disinfection and the institution of the necessary precautionary measures.

TABLE I.

DOVER RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.
		Number.	Rate.*	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	7101	180	25.3	24	133.3	90	12.6	...	...	...	102	14.4
1900	7124	186	26.1	14	75.2	93	13.1	...	...	14	107	15.0
1901	7148	157	21.9	21	133.7	82	11.4	...	...	15	97	13.3
1902	7166	163	22.7	12	73.6	79	11.6	1	1	13	91	12.6
1903	7184	186	25.8	15	80.6	78	10.8	4	4	17	91	12.6
1904	6206	139	22.4	12	86.3	63	10.1	1	1	11	73	11.1
1905	6266	147	23.5	16	108.8	74	11.8	4	4	20	90	14.4
1906	6303	145	23.0	14	96.6	75	11.9	...	...	11	86	13.3
1907	6216	150	24.1	12	80.0	61	9.8	1	1	13	73	11.1
1908	6241	139	22.3	5	36.0	75	12.0	1	1	20	94	15.0
Averages for years 1899-1908.	6695	159	23.8	14	91.1	77	11.5	...	...	...	90	13.3
1909	6141	135	22.0	13	96.3	84	13.7	...	...	19	103	16.6

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the institutions in respect of deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
	Union Workhouse, Dover.	
	Royal Victoria Hospital, Dover.	
	Chartham Asylum.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) } 27393

Total population at all ages.... 7148
 Number of inhabited houses 1508
 Average number of persons per house 4.7

At Census

At the end of 1903 a portion of River Parish was added to the Borough of Dover, and necessary deductions from the population and vital statistics of the Rural District were made in the following year (1904).

TABLE II.

DOVER RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1909 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALI- TIES.	1. * HOUGHAM.				2. † ST. MARGARET (formerly termed St. James'.											
	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1899	3582	113	58	15	3519	67	44	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1900	3559	111	54	7	3565	75	53	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	3537	80	52	13	3611	77	45	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1902	3537	94	47	7	3629	69	44	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1903	3575	101	40	11	3609	85	51	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1904	2660	54	38	4	3546	85	35	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905	2601	59	31	6	3665	88	59	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906	2635	66	26	5	3668	79	60	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907	2984	51	35	6	3232	99	38	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908	3012	56	33	1	3229	83	61	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Averages of Years 1899 to 1908.	3168	78	41	7	3527	81	49	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909	2998	55	38	3	3143	80	65	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

† In addition to the village of this name, this sub-division embraces roughly one-half of the Rural District.
* See footnote to Table I.

TABLE III.
DOVER RURAL DISTRICT.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					HOTHAM.	St. MARGARET'S	...	...	...	...	HOTHAM.	St. MARGARET'S	...	...	...	...
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.														65 and upwards
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	4	...	3	1	...	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas...	5	...	...	1	4	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet fever ...	5	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* Measles ...	157	4	53	97	1	2	...	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	174	4	103	5	9	...	...	8	166	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	4

The Union Workhouse is situated in the Borough of Dover. Infectious cases are treated in the Borough of Dover Isolation Hospital.

* The compulsory notification of Measles ceased on the 5th May, 1909.

TABLE IV.

DOVER RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).					DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	HOUGHAM.	ST. MARGARET				
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other cont'd ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	4	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Other tubercular diseases ...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease ...	11	...	...	...	...	6	5	2	9	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	2	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases ...	10	...	...	...	...	7	3	5	5	...	...	...	...
Accidents	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
Suicides	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
.....
All other causes ...	48	5	...	3	...	6	34	19	29	...	...	...	...
All causes	103	13	2	4	1	32	51	38	65	...	...	...	...

TABLE V.
DOVER RURAL DISTRICT.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified	6	1			7	1	1										1
	Uncertified		1			1		1								1		
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox																	
	Chicken-pox																	
	Measles							1										
	Scarlet Fever																	
	Diphtheria: Croup Whooping Cough						1											
Diarrhœal Diseases.	Diarrhœa, all forms																	
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis																	
	Gastro-enteritis																	
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh																	
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth ...	4	1			5												
	Congenital Defects																	
	Injury at Birth ...																	
	Want of Breast-milk																	
	Starvation																	
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	2				2			1			1						
	Tuberculous Meningitis																	
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica																	
	Other Tuberculous Diseases																	
	Erysipelas																	
Other Causes	Syphilis																	
	Rickets																	
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)																	
	Convulsions															1		
	Bronchitis																	
	Laryngitis																	
	Pneumonia			1		1												
	Suffocation, overlying																	
	Other Causes																	
		6	1	1		8		1	1	1			1			1		

District : Dover (Rural).

Population. Estimated to middle of 1909 6141

Births in the Year { legitimate 126 Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants }
 { illegitimate 9 { illegitimate infants }

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 103.

EAST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water) 54,607 acres.

Population (census 1901) 13,112.

During the year 1909, the number of births registered in the East Ashford Rural District was 303, of which 21 (or 6.93 per cent.) were illegitimate.

Births.

The total deaths registered in the District were 192, while the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths of "residents" in public institutions beyond the District) numbered 194.

Gross and Net Deaths.

Upon an estimated population of 12,465, the birth-rate was equal to 24.3 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 15.4, and the net death-rate at 15.6 per thousand living.

Birth-rate.
Gross and Net Death-rates.

Of the net number of deaths, 3 were due to whooping cough, 1 diphtheria, 1 enteric fever, 6 influenza, 2 diarrhœa, 2 gastritis, 1 erysipelas, 14 phthisis, 1 general tuberculosis, 1 tubercular peritonitis, 1 tubercular meningitis, 17 cancer, 13 bronchitis, 9 pneumonia, 1 pleurisy, 1 atelectasis, 1 pulmonary congestion, 1 alcoholism, 2 cirrhosis of the liver, 1 syphilis, 6 premature birth, 27 heart disease, 5 accident, 31 senile decay, and 46 to other causes.

Causes of Death.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.56, and that from the notifiable class of diseases to 0.24 per thousand of the population.

Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows: At under one year of age, 26 died; at one and under five, 9; at five and under fifteen, 5; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 6; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 58; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 90 died.

Ages at Death.

Infantile mortality was equal to 85.8 per thousand births registered during the year.

Infantile Mortality.

Comments.

Pulmonary consumption and other forms of tuberculosis still occupy too prominent a position in the death-roll. These diseases during the year accounted for 17 deaths, equalling a rate of 1.4 per thousand of the estimated population.

Influenza caused six deaths, or a death-rate of 0.5 per thousand living, while diseases of the respiratory organs (excluding consumption) produced 25 deaths, or a mortality rate of 2.0 per thousand of the population.

Cancer also claimed 17 victims, this number being equal to a rate of 1.4 per thousand living.

Notification
Act.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889, 25 cases of sickness were reported, 11 of which were referred to diphtheria, 7 scarlet fever, 5 enteric fever, and 2 to erysipelas.

Diphtheria.

Of the cases of Diphtheria, three occurred in the parish of Boughton, three in Brabourne, two in Willesborough, and one in each of the parishes of Brook, Kennington and Orlestone.

The dates of notification of the several outbreaks, were, 3rd January, 3rd June, 14th September, 18th September, 10th, 11th, 14th, 18th and 23rd October, 2nd and 17th November; while the ages of the attacked were 14, 3, 18, 10, 7, 8, 11, 11, 5, 24 and 12 years, respectively.

On inquiry into the first case, the ground surrounding the house invaded by the disease was found to be sodden with filth, and the drains also to be defective. Diagnosis as to the specific nature of the illness, was, however, subsequently modified.

The second instance was first reported as a "suspicious" case, and was subsequently included in the category of "doubtful" cases. In the third instance, the infection was derived from contact with a case in Dover, where the sufferer had been employed before being sent to his home at Willesborough two days before the nature of his illness was declared.

The fourth patient had, previous to attack, been in contact with hop-pickers from Ashford and other places; but insanitary conditions were also discovered at the home of the sufferer. In the next instance, contact with hop-pickers formed the only probable source of the illness; while, in the sixth case, the patient had been in contact with a previous sufferer from the malady.

The next two cases appeared to be due to contact with 'missed' cases; while, in the ninth instance, the patient derived his infection from a previous sufferer.

In the tenth case—one of mixed infection—the patient resided on premises which were found to be in a damp and very insanitary condition; while the eleventh instance was due to contact with a previous case of the disease.

The first of the seven cases of Scarlet Fever—Scarlet Fever. notified on the 20th March—was contracted during attendance at a school in Ashford, and a second case subsequently arose in this patient's family on the 27th of the same month. The third sufferer—reported on the 9th April—attended the same school in Ashford; while the fourth instance—on 1st June—was probably due to contact with a visitor from an infected neighbourhood.

In the next case—notified on the 5th June—the malady was derived from contact with a patient who returned from hospital whilst in an infectious condition. In the sixth instance—reported on the 5th October—the only probable source of the patient's illness was contact with infected visitors from outside the District; while, in the last case during the year—notified on the 11th December, Scarlet Fever had previously occurred in the same house, and it is possible that germs might have been deposited in the excremental accumulation in a privy-vault which existed on the premises, and have remained dormant until atmospheric conditions favoured their resuscitation.

Of the five cases of Enteric Fever, the first patient—Enteric Fever. notified on the 23rd August—had, while away from home, suffered from the ambulatory form of the Fever for some time before notification. The malady was evidently contracted outside the District, as was also the second case during the year, reported on the 13th September.

The third case—on the 23rd September—occurred at a hop-hut in the District, the patient being one of a family group who left Ashford for hop-picking. The sufferer was not well on arrival at the hop-garden, while her son was also ill with diarrhœa, and was taken to a doctor for treatment.

In the next hut to the one occupied by the patient, there was also another Ashford family suffering from diarrhœa.

As it was clear that the Fever was contracted in Ashford, the patient's home was visited, and a case of Enteric Fever was discovered next door to the sufferer's house. It was also found that the son of the patient already referred to had been ill before leaving Ashford.

If the history as to the source of the case had not been made clear, there might have been an erroneous view promulgated, as on a previous occasion—viz., that the Fever had been contracted in the hop-garden, instead, as was the fact, of being introduced from Ashford.

In the fourth case—notified on the 10th October—the sufferer had been exposed to offensive effluvia while clearing a blocked drain at an adjoining cottage; while, in the last instance during the year, occurring on the 23rd November, the illness was of doubtful origin, and the certificate was withdrawn after consultation at the hospital as to the nature of the patient's malady.

Phthisis.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations of 1908, four cases of pulmonary consumption were reported during the year.

In the first instance, the medical attendant omitted to forward the official notification until after the death of the patient—a male, aged 16 years, so that no remedial measures could be adopted; while, in addition, the relatives of the deceased sufferer refused to have the premises disinfected.

The second patient—"J.C.," a female, aged 53 years, notified on the 24th April—had been ill for two years when reported. The sufferer's mother also died of the malady.

In the next case—"A.B.," a male, aged 18 years, notified on the 29th July—the patient was employed at a local grocer's shop. Several members of his family had died of phthisis; while, in the adjoining house, two fatal cases of the disease had occurred. The sanitary arrangements at the premises, in respect to disposal of excreta, were found to be very defective, and were the subject of report to the Council.

The fourth patient—"W.C.," a male, aged 40 years—was notified on the 8th November, after admission to the Workhouse.

During inquiry concerning one of the notified cases of phthisis, information was received of a fatal case of consumption at Ham Street. On investigation, it was

found that the deceased patient had resided at premises where some 2,000 chickens, geese and ducks were kept, the poultry occupying a site which was literally a swamp of filth. The conditions observed formed the subject of report to the Council.

Eight of the cases of diphtheria, 6 of scarlet fever, and 4 of enteric fever were removed to the isolation hospital for treatment.

Action Taken.

Cautionary handbills were obtained by the Council for distribution in regard to the known cases of consumption, while a supply of pocket spittoons is available for issue to suitable cases.

Disinfection of rooms vacated by sufferers from phthisis—by death or otherwise—was carried out by the Sanitary Inspector; and, in addition, where possible, the infected bedding and clothing was passed through the steam disinfecter.

The closure of the Lady Jane Thornhill's Endowed School at Wye, and the Wye Council Infants' School, which was commenced on the 16th December, 1908, in consequence of the prevalence of measles, was continued until the 11th January, 1909. In addition, the Bra-bourne School was closed for a short period in October in consequence of the occurrence of cases of diphtheria.

In consequence of the receipt of complaints from inhabitants, a report was made to the Council during the year, recommending the construction of a branch sewer to receive the drainage from houses recently erected in Oxenturn Lane, in the parish of Wye.

Sanitation.

At the request of the Local Government Board, a further report was made concerning the conditions, in regard to sanitation, existing in the parish of Bilsington, and the decision of the Council to call upon individual owners to remedy the defective conditions observed at their respective premises.

Six samples of water were analysed during the year, three of which were found to be so polluted as to be unsafe for drinking purposes.

Water Supply.

Report was made to the Council concerning complaints by inhabitants in respect to the presence of iron in the water supply of Willesborough, which apparently could not be eliminated by deposition in the storage tank and by flushing the pipes; and recommendation was made for the installation of certain filters capable of removing the iron.

In regard to the water supply of Challock, Chilham and Molash, the Council decided, after a house to house inspection in June and July of 1908, to call upon the owners of the premises where the water supply was clearly deficient to take steps to provide adequate supplies, either by deepening or repairing existing wells, or by constructing tanks for the conservation of rain water; and, in conformity with this decision, the necessary notices were issued. On the 10th December, 1909, a report was made by the Medical Officer of Health, stating in detail the action taken by the owners concerned for effecting the necessary improvements.

In the parishes of Kennington, Wye, Boughton Aluph and Willesborough, public water supplies are available, the first three parishes being supplied by the Mid Kent Water Company, and the latter from the works belonging to the East Ashford Rural District Council. During the year, some 45 additional premises were connected with the mains of the latter-mentioned supply.

The remaining parishes in the District are dependent upon wells, springs and rain water for their supply.

Housing of
the Working
Classes Acts.

Under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, six premises were reported upon to the Council as being unfit for human habitation.

Hop-pickers'
Accommodation.

During the hop-picking season, special attention was given to the accommodation provided for hop-pickers. This was far more liberal than in previous years, by reason of the diminution in the number of pickers.

Dairies, etc.

The 37 dairies and cowsheds on the Council's register were kept under regular supervision during the year. There is still room for improvement in some instances in regard to the structural conditions and surroundings of the cowsheds; but, in six cases, improvement was secured on defects being pointed out to the owners. In one instance, the work carried out amounted to the entire re-construction of the premises.

Tuberculosis
amongst
Animals.

No action was taken in regard to the application of the tuberculin test to the animals belonging to the various cow-keepers; and no samples of milk were collected by the Sanitary Inspector for bacteriological examination during the year.

Slaughter-
houses.

The 16 slaughter-houses now on the Council's register were regularly visited, the inspections on most occasions

being arranged to fall on the days that slaughtering was in progress. The premises were found to be well kept, and no carcasses of diseased animals were discovered.

No action has been taken by the Council in regard to the adoption of any parts of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act of 1907.

Public Health
Acts Amend-
ment Act,
1907.

In the parishes of Willesborough, Kennington, Wye and Orlestone, where sewers are available for the more densely populated areas, the closets in use are mostly water-closets, but in each of these parishes there is a fair number of earth-closets. In the other parishes of the District, the closets are chiefly of the earth-closet and privy-vault types. In five of the parishes, a system of earth-closets, with regularly appointed village scavengers, is in vogue.

Types of
Closets in
District.

The Sanitary Inspector estimates that in the whole District there are some 1,800 water-closets, 600 pail or earth-closets, and 800 privy-vaults.

The types of closets recommended, are water-closets where sewers are available, and earth-closets in all other cases.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the result of the action taken :—

Factory and
Workshop Act

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Factorios	2	...	...
Workshops (including workshop laundries)	49	1	...
Total	51	1	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Fonnd.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	1	1	...	...
Want of Ventilation ...	2	2	...	...
Overcrowding	1	1	...	...
Total	4	4	...	...

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year :—	
Bakehouses ...	14
Dressmakers' ...	6
Wheelwrights', Builders' and Others ...	21
Total ...	41

OTHER MATTERS.

	Number.
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5) :—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	1
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...	1

In addition to the work described above, it appears from the report of the Sanitary Inspector that 186 nuisances were dealt with during the year, comprising 71 from drainage defects, 12 from foul ditches, 11 from overflowing cesspools, 47 from defective closets, 6 from dirty houses, 3 from overcrowding, 7 at slaughter-houses, 6 in connection with cowsheds, and 23 arising from various causes. Inspector's
Report.

The action in regard to the various outbreaks of infectious sickness involved considerable time and labour, 26 houses being disinfected, and 59 parcels of bedding and clothing dealt with at the steam disinfecting apparatus.

The dairies, cowsheds, slaughter-houses, workshops, and hop-pickers' huts were regularly inspected, and any defects noted received immediate attention.

TABLE I. EAST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	13277	321	24.1	37	115.2	190	14.2	...	...	...	193	14.5
1900	13194	343	25.9	30	87.4	197	14.9	29	...	4	201	15.2
1901	13112	300	22.8	26	86.6	180	13.7	21	...	3	183	13.9
1902	13029	313	24.0	27	86.2	170	13.0	11	...	5	175	13.4
1903	12946	335	25.8	29	86.5	168	12.9	6	...	5	173	13.3
1904	12866	290	22.5	32	110.3	181	14.0	14	1	5	185	14.3
1905	12996	299	23.0	26	86.9	159	12.2	22	1	6	164	12.6
1906	12957	310	23.9	27	87.1	187	14.4	32	5	4	186	14.4
1907	12619	291	23.0	27	92.7	178	14.1	22	...	1	179	14.1
1908	12541	344	27.4	27	78.5	137	10.9	13	...	4	141	11.2
Averages for years 1899-1908.												
	12953	314	24.3	28	91.5	174	13.5	...	...	...	178	13.7
1909	12465	303	24.3	26	85.8	192	15.4	22	...	2	194	15.6

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
	Chartham Asylum.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 54607

Total population at all ages 13112
 Number of inhabited houses ... 3015
 Average number of persons per house..... 4.3

At Census of 1901.

TABLE II.

EAST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1909 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALI- TIES.	1. BRABOURNE.				2. WYE.											
	Population estimated of middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated of middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated of middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated of middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1899	7685	190	112	15	5592	131	81	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900	7640	174	113	17	5554	169	88	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901	7595	177	101	14	5517	123	82	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1902	7550	183	104	16	5479	130	71	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1903	7505	202	112	17	5441	133	61	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1904	7463	180	111	14	5403	110	74	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1905	7591	196	89	17	5405	103	75	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1906	7587	197	126	20	5370	113	60	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1907	7309	188	111	15	5310	103	68	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1908	7264	210	84	17	5277	134	57	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Averages of years 1899 to 1908.	7519	189	106	16	5434	125	72	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1909	7220	176	128	18	5245	127	66	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE III.
EAST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					BRABOURNE (H.W.)	WYE.	...	...	...	...	BRABOURNE (H.W.)	WYE.	...	...	...	...
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.														65 and upwards
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	11	1	8	2	...	...	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	8
Erysipelas...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6
Scarlet fever	7	1	5	...	1	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus fever	...	...	1	2	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Enteric fever	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	25	1	14	4	5	...	16	9	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	...	...	...	18

The Isolation Hospital is at Willesborough, is provided by the East Ashford R.D.C., contains a total of 14 available beds, and affords accommodation for the concurrent treatment of two different diseases.

TABLE IV.

EAST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCAL INSTITUTIONS (AT ALL AGES).					DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	BRABOURNE	WYE				
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
{ Other continued ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	6	...	1	1	...	2	2	5	1	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	14	...	...	1	5	8	...	7	7	...	...	1
Other tubercular diseases	3	...	2	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	17	...	...	...	...	9	8	9	8	...	...	3
Bronchitis	13	3	...	...	...	10	11	2	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	9	...	3	...	...	2	4	6	3	...	...	...
Pleurisy	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Alcoholism	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver } ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	1
Diseases and Accidents of parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	27	...	...	1	1	15	10	14	13	...	...	4
Accidents	5	2	...	...	...	1	2	5	...	...	...	...
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	
All other causes	77	10	...	...	...	15	52	52	25	...	...	11
All causes	194	26	9	5	6	58	90	128	66	...	...	22

TABLE V.
EAST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.
 INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.
 Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.
All Causes.	Certified	6	2	6	2	16	3	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...
	Uncertified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria: Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœal Diseases.	Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Diarrhœa, all forms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastro-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth ... ..	...	2	1	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Congenital Defects ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ... ..	...	1	...	3	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes.	Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	(not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Causes ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
		6	2	6	2	16	3	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	1	...	...

District of East Ashford (Rural).

Population. Estimate middle of 1909

Births in the Year { legitimate 282
 { illegitimate 21 Deaths in the year of { legitimate infant
 { illegitimate infant

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 194.

EASTRY RURAL DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water) 43,727 acres.

Population (census 1901) 12,534

During the year 1909, the number of births registered in the Eastry Rural District was 258, of which 11 (or .26 per cent.) were illegitimate.

Births.

The total deaths registered in the District were 180, while the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the District) numbered 163.

Gross and Net Deaths.

Upon an estimated population of 12,334, the birth-rate was equal to 20.9 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 14.6, and the net death-rate at 13.2 per thousand living.

Birth-rate.
Gross and Net Death-rates.

Of the net number of deaths, 1 was due to measles, 3 whooping-cough, 3 diphtheria, 1 enteric fever, 1 influenza, 2 diarrhœa, 1 gastritis, 14 phthisis, 2 general tuberculosis, 1 tubercular peritonitis, 1 tubercular meningitis, 10 cancer, 12 bronchitis, 11 pneumonia, 1 pulmonary congestion, 1 bronchiectasis, 1 cirrhosis of the liver, 1 premature birth, 15 heart disease, 8 accident, 1 homicide, 31 senile decay, and 41 to other causes.

Causes of Death.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.81, and that from the notifiable class of diseases to 0.32 per thousand of the population.

Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows: At under one year of age, 25 died; at one and under five, 7; at five and under fifteen, 8; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 12; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 42; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 69 died.

Ages at Death.

Infantile mortality was equal to 96.9 per thousand births registered during the year.

Infantile Mortality.

The deaths from tuberculosis corresponded to the number recorded for 1908. There was a marked diminution in the deaths from influenza; but the mortality from

Comments.

diseases of the respiratory organs (other than phthisis) was equal to 15.3 per cent. of the total deaths.

Notification
Act.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1899, 46 cases of sickness were reported, 25 of which were referred to diphtheria, 12 scarlet fever, 6 enteric fever, and 3 to erysipelas.

Diphtheria

Of the Diphtheria cases, one occurred at Ash in January, one at Ripple in April, three in May, one in June, three in July, two in August, and two in November at Wingham, two at Woodnesborough in August, one at Sholden, and one at Stourmouth in September, three in October and one in November at Staple, three in November and one in December at Eastry.

Single cases occurred at Ash, Ripple, Sholden and Stourmouth, places situated widely apart from each other. In the case at Ash, the sufferer was taken ill three days after commencing school attendance on the 4th January. As there had been cases in the village at the latter end of 1908, the patient's attack was probably due to contact with a latent "carrier" case. The Ripple case occurred in a family which had recently arrived from Gillingham; but no history as to the source of the infection could be traced, beyond exposure to an offensive accumulation on the premises.

The case at Sholden could only be attributed to the filthy condition of the premises where the patient resided, this condition being caused by collections of animal and human excrement. The Stourmouth case was that of a farm-labourer, who had complained of noxious effluvia from decaying organic matter in a ditch near his dwelling. The attack was a mild one, and no connection could be traced with any previous case of the malady.

The two instances at Woodnesborough occurred in one family, after return from hospital of a sister who was found to be suffering from scarlatinal-diphtheria. Three of the four cases at Staple were members of one family, the patients contracting the malady while on a visit to Ramsgate. The fourth case in this neighbourhood was, like the preceding ones, mild in character, and was due to the same source.

The four instances at Eastry were due to exposure to a "missed" case, which, after the notified cases had been reported, was discovered to be attending the same school.

The remaining eleven cases occurred at Wingham, and consisted of triple cases in two families, and single cases in the remaining instances. With one exception—that of a doubtful nature in an adult—all were due to school influence, the recurrences throughout the months of May, June, July, August and November being due to latent cases, as shown by bacteriological examination.

With regard to the twelve cases of Scarlet Fever, two Scarlet Fever. occurred in one family, and were reported on the 15th and 18th January as non-typical cases. The patients were attending Wingham school at the time of attack, and resided on premises where there was recurrent nuisance arising from defective means of sewage disposal.

The next three cases occurred in one family at Great Mongeham on the 8th February, the infection being derived during school attendance. On the 17th February, a case at Woodnesborough was notified, the source of attack being apparently due to attendance at the Ash School.

The next two instances—reported on the 18th April—were imported cases. Two others—at Eastry—reported on April 21st, arose after a visit to an infected locality, but no definite evidence of contact could be obtained.

In the eleventh case—reported on the 3rd May—the patient had travelled with an infected child; while the last sufferer during the year—at Eythorne—notified on the 27th July, sickened a few days after joining an excursion party at Deal, there being no other history likely to account for the origin of the case.

The six cases of Enteric Fever were reported on the Enteric Fever. 5th May, 17th June, 4th September, 2nd and 20th October, and 24th December. They were all separate outbreaks in respect to both time and locality.

The first patient, a male, aged 48 years, three weeks before notification, while suffering from influenza, partook of oysters which were not thought to be good at the time of consumption. The sanitary arrangements of the infected premises were good, as was also the water, which was derived from the public supply.

In the second case, which was that of a male, aged 23 years, the sufferer became sick after eating unsound fish, and was notified a week later. The water supply at the patient's residence was good, being obtained from a public main.

In the third instance, that of a girl aged 20 years, the patient was a domestic servant, who came home ill from Margate. She had eaten part of a tin of salmon, of which her father had consumed the remainder. The father was also afterwards taken ill with diarrhœa. The water supply at the patient's home was good; but the sanitary arrangements were not quite satisfactory.

The fourth patient, a male, aged 17 years, had, seven days before his attack, eaten cockles gathered from the beach near to the sewage outfall. Other members of the family who ate cockles at the same time suffered from diarrhœa and sickness; but their illness passed off. The water supply at the infected premises was good, it being derived from the public main.

The fifth sufferer, a male, aged 35 years, was sent from a lodging-house in Sandwich to the Eastry workhouse infirmary. No history could be obtained as to the source of this case; while in the sixth instance also, that of a boy aged 14 years, no history likely to account for the attack could be obtained, unless the illness could be attributed to the mode of excreta disposal at the patient's residence, which was found to be unsatisfactory.

Phthisis.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations of 1908, five cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were reported.

The first patient—"E.C.," a male, aged 39 years, notified on the 14th February—had been employed as a butcher in Ramsgate, but returned home to his mother's house at Ash when too ill to work. A brother of the patient succumbed to the malady six years previously.

The next case—that of "E.M.," a female, aged 24 years, notified on the 6th May—living with relatives at Ash, terminated fatally after an illness of twelve months' duration. Both the father and mother of the deceased patient died of the disease.

The third sufferer—"W.B.," a male, aged 26 years—was a farm labourer, living at Worth. The patient entered the workhouse on the 12th May, left the next day, and returned to the institution on the 20th October. No family history in regard to the malady could be traced.

In the next instance—that of "G.C.," a male, aged 49 years, notified on the 13th September—the sufferer had been crippled by rheumatism for nineteen years, and, consequently, followed no occupation. No history could be elicited as to the origin of the disease. According

o. the patient's statement, none of his relatives had suffered from the malady.

The fifth patient—"H.W.," a male, aged 37 years, notified on the 25th November — was employed by a market gardener. The sufferer had been unwell for about three years, and had been discharged from the army. A nephew had previously died of the same disease, and there was a suspicion that other relatives had succumbed to the malady.

Nine of the cases of diphtheria, and five of scarlet fever, were removed to the Eastry Isolation Hospital for treatment; while one case of diphtheria was admitted to the Victoria Hospital, Deal. Action Taken.

Cautionary handbills were obtained by the Council for distribution in regard to known cases of consumption, and a supply of pocket spittoons is available for issue to suitable cases.

Disinfection of rooms vacated by consumptive patients—by death or otherwise—was carried out by the Sanitary Inspector.

In consequence of the prevalence of measles amongst the scholars, the Eastry School was closed from the 25th January to the 6th March; the Nonington School from the 24th March to the 23rd April, with five days' intermission in order to estimate the progress of the epidemic; while the Worth School was closed from the 4th January to the 1st February, and the Eythorne School from the 25th February to the 19th March on account of the same malady. In addition, the Goodnestone School was closed from the 30th April to the 24th May, owing to the prevalence of measles and whooping-cough.

Difficulty is experienced in dealing with infected bedding and clothing, by reason of the lack of a steam disinfecting apparatus. At present, destruction by fire is resorted to when thought to be desirable; but this method, if carried out in many cases, is calculated to prove costly.

Report was made to the Council concerning very insanitary conditions at premises at Great Mongeham observed during inquiry concerning an outbreak of scarlet fever.

Report was also made in regard to the unsatisfactory arrangements for disposal of excreta at the Great Mongeham Schools; and correspondence was entered into with

the County Medical Officer of Health and School Correspondent on the subject.

In connection with the diphtheria outbreak at Eastry, a report was submitted to the Council in respect to the insanitary arrangements in regard to excreta disposal at the Eastry Schools. In addition to this, a suggestion was also made to the Managers that children under five years of age should not be admitted to the school.

Representations were made to the Council in respect to insanitary conditions arising from accumulation of excremental matter in close proximity to the premises at Sheerwater Farm, Ash, these conditions being discovered during investigations concerning the origin of a case of diphtheria, which was believed to have been contracted at the farm in question.

Recommendations were made to the Council in regard to the method of dealing with a nuisance arising from an outfall drain at Wingham Court, which nuisance had formed the subject of serious complaint by the residents in the locality.

In pursuance of a request from the Local Government Board, a detailed report was made to the Council in respect to the deficiency, in regard to quantity and quality, of the water supplies at the hamlet of Richborough, in the parishes of Ash and Woodnesborough, in which it was suggested that a pure and ample supply of water might be obtained by extension of the mains from the works at Woodnesborough.

Sewerage As stated in the report for 1908, Eastry and Wingham are without works of sewerage, and are still under the consideration of the Council, the cost of execution of such works being the chief difficulty to be overcome.

Greater attention, however, has been paid to the remedy of individual nuisances produced by lack of sewerage works; but radical and permanent improvement can only be effected by the provision of a proper water carriage system of sewerage, for which facilities now exist by reason of both places possessing public water supplies.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts. Under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, three houses were reported upon to the Council as being unfit for human habitation.

Water Supply. Eighteen samples of water were analysed during the year, nine of which were found to be so polluted as to be unsafe for drinking purposes.

The District is largely traversed by the water-mains of the joint undertaking with Sandwich; and the Margate, East Kent, and Walmer public supplies are available in many of the parishes. During the year, 34 additional premises were connected with the public mains.

The 33 dairies, cowsheds, etc., now on the Council's register were kept under regular supervision during the year, the premises, with but few exceptions, being maintained in a satisfactory condition. In two or three instances improvements are now in course of execution.

Dairies, etc.

Two or three of the cowkeepers in the District make arrangements with veterinary surgeons for the application of the tuberculin test to their cows; and a number of other owners arrange with the surgeons for the periodical general examination of their animals.

Tuberculosis
amongst
Animals.

No samples of milk were collected by the Sanitary Inspector for examination during the year.

The nine slaughter-houses in the District were regularly visited by the Sanitary Inspector, on some occasions during the time killing was in progress. With two exceptions, the premises were found to be in good condition; and the two in question have now been put in order.

Slaughter-
houses.

No carcases of diseased animals were discovered by the Sanitary Inspector during the year.

No action has been taken by the Council in regard to the adoption of any parts of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act of 1907.

Public Health
Acts Amend-
ment Act,
1907.

The Sanitary Inspector reports that there are about 3,320 dwelling-houses in the District, and he estimates that about 5 per cent. possess water-closets, 55 per cent. pail or earth-closets, and 40 per cent. have only common privy-vaults.

Types of
Closets in
District.

In three of the large parishes—viz., Wingham, Ash and Eastry, the Council employ a scavenger to empty the contents of the closets.

The Council now sanction the construction of water-closets, pail and earth-closets. During 1909, 29 privies were converted into pail-closets, and 4 into water-closets.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

Factory and
Workshop Act.

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspection.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	117	2	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—	...	...	...	...
Want of cleanliness ...	3	3	...	...

HOME WORK.

Nature of Work :— Wearing Apparel :— Making, etc.	Lists received from Employers twice in the Year.		
	List.	Outworkers.	
		Contractors.	Workmen.
	1	...	2
Inspections of Outworkers' premises (makers of wearing apparel) ...	Number.		
	4		

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year :—	
Bakehouses	21
Other Workshops	22
Total	43

In addition to the work enumerated above, it appears from the report of the Sanitary Inspector that 77 nuisances were satisfactorily dealt with during the year, among other necessary work being the conversion of 29 privies to pail-closets, and 4 to water-closets, the remedying of 4 cases of overcrowding, and other matters of a minor character.

Inspector's
Report.

The various outbreaks of infectious sickness involved a considerable amount of work, 30 houses being disinfected, and careful supervision and general precautionary measures instituted.

The dairies, cowsheds, etc., were visited on 138 occasions, and the slaughter-houses on 46 different times, prompt attention being given to any unsatisfactory conditions observed.

TABLE I. EASTRY RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District	
				Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	12582	39	24.5	43	139.1	214	17.0	...	...	...	194	15.4
1900	12582	28.2	22.4	36	127.6	242	19.2	41	27	5	220	17.8
1901	12534	289	23.0	38	131.4	197	15.7	47	28	8	177	14.1
1902	12510	283	22.6	27	95.4	210	16.7	45	18	8	200	15.9
1903	12486	253	20.2	21	83.0	176	14.0	50	24	2	154	12.3
1904	12560	303	24.1	37	122.1	221	17.6	72	32	3	192	15.5
1905	12579	267	21.2	23	86.1	164	13.0	45	20	4	148	11.8
1906	12566	264	21.0	20	75.8	174	13.8	44	21	6	159	12.6
1907	12382	270	21.8	33	122.2	191	15.4	40	21	4	174	14.0
1908	12358	288	23.3	25	86.8	184	14.9	28	10	3	177	14.3
Averages for years 1899-1908.	12511	280	22.4	30	107.9	197	15.8	...	...	...	179	14.5
1909	12334	258	20.9	25	96.9	180	14.6	48	24	7	163	13.3

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Resident" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Union Workhouse, Eastry.	Chartham Asylum.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 437.7

Total population at all ages ... 12534
Number of inhabited houses ... 2885
Average number of persons per house..... 4.3

At Census

EASTRY RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1909 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALI- TIES.	1. DEAL. (RURAL).					2. EYTHORNE.					3. SANDWICH. (RURAL).					4. WINGHAM.					
	a.	b.	c.	d.	Deaths under 1 Year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year	a.	b.	c.	d.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1899	1735	37	20	4		1918	49	33	8	5857	159	108	25	3072	64	33	6	...	...	...	...
1900	1742	54	29	3		1912	36	32	7	5837	121	98	17	3067	71	61	9	...	...	...	...
1901	1750	44	26	9		1906	37	30	4	5817	140	81	17	3061	68	40	8	...	...	...	...
1902	1757	43	22	3		1900	40	28	3	5797	123	99	11	3056	77	51	10	...	...	...	...
1903	1764	34	17	3		1894	34	28	4	5775	111	74	9	3053	74	35	5	...	...	...	...
1904	1784	30	17	—		1902	46	35	1	5795	147	89	19	3079	80	51	17	...	...	...	...
1905	1826	32	19	1		1879	36	28	4	5778	130	65	12	3096	69	36	6	...	...	...	...
1906	1830	26	18	2		1872	36	34	2	5767	118	65	12	3097	84	42	3	...	...	...	...
1907	1729	35	23	2		1883	40	23	4	5746	129	75	14	3074	66	53	13	...	...	...	...
1908	1726	38	20	4		1879	43	32	4	5735	144	68	13	3018	63	57	4	...	...	...	...
Averages of Years 1899 to 1908.	1764	37	21	3		1895	40	30	4	5790	132	82	15	3062	71	46	8	...	...	...	...
1909	1722	38	18	—		1876	41	35	4	5724	119	74	9	3012	60	36	12	...	...	...	...

TABLE III.
EASTRY RURAL DISTRICT.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. of CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.				
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					DEAL. (RURAL).	EYTHORNE. (RURAL).	SANDWICH (RURAL) HW	WINGHAM.	DEAL. (RURAL).	EYTHORNE.	SANDWICH (RURAL) HW	WINGHAM.			Total cases removed to Hospital.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.											
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	25	...	5	15	...	5	2	...	7	16	...	...	...	3	6	...	#10
Erysipelas ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever ...	12	...	2	9	1	...	3	1	6	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	5
Typhus fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever ...	6	...	...	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	46	7	25	4	8	2	7	4	15	20	...	...	10	3	...	...	15

* One case isolated at Victoria Hospital, Deal.

The Isolation Hospital is at Eastry, is provided by the Eastry R.D.C., contains 18 beds, and affords accommodation for the concurrent treatment of two different diseases.

"H.W." indicates the locality in which the Isolation Hospital and Union Workhouse are situated.

TABLE IV.

EASTRY RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards	DEAL (RURAL)	EYTHORNE SANDWICH (RURAL)	WINGHAM		
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	14	...	...	2	7	5	...	...	4	8	2	3
Other tubercular diseases	4	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	2	...
Cancer, malignant disease	10	...	...	...	...	3	7	1	1	6	2	3
Bronchitis	12	3	...	...	...	1	8	2	...	7	3	...
Pneumonia	11	2	2	...	1	3	3	3	4	2	2	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	15	1	1	...	...	6	7	4	1	9	1	4
Accidents	8	1	...	...	1	6	...	1	4	3	...	1
Suicides	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
.....
All other causes	72	14	...	2	2	12	42	7	16	31	18	32
All causes	163	25	7	8	12	42	69	18	35	74	36	48

TABLE V.

EASTRY RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 We. k.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 W. eks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 mths.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified ... ..	...	...	7	1	4	1	13	2	3	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	25
	Uncertified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria : Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœal Diseases.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Diarrhœa, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Congenital Defects	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Want of Breast-milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmns	...	...	...	5	1	3	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Peritonitis:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes.	Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
	Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
				7	1	4	1	13	2	3	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	25

District of Eastry (Rural).

Population. Estimated to middle of 1909 12334.

Births in the Year { legitimate 247
illegitimate 11Deaths in year of { legitimate infants 25
illegitimate infants 0

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 163.

ELHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water) 37,097 acres.

Population (census 1901) 6,813

During the year 1909, the number of births registered in the Elham Rural District was 170, of which 22 (or 12.94 per cent.) were illegitimate.

Births.

The total deaths registered in the District were 121; while the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the District) numbered 95.

Gross and Net Deaths.

Upon an estimated population of 6,891, the birth-rate was equal to 24.7 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 17.6, and the net death-rate at 13.8 per thousand living.

Birth-rate.
Gross and Net Death-rates.

Of the net number of deaths, 1 was due to whooping-cough, 1 diphtheria, 1 enteric fever, 4 influenza, 1 diarrhœa, 2 enteritis, 4 phthisis, 1 general tuberculosis, 8 cancer, 10 bronchitis, 2 pneumonia, 1 congestion of lungs, 1 alcoholism, 1 congenital syphilis, 3 premature birth, 25 heart disease, 1 accident, 2 suicide, 10 senile decay, and 16 to other causes.

Causes of Death.

The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.58, and that from the notifiable class of diseases to 0.29, per thousand of the estimated population.

Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows:—At under one years of age, 11 died; at one and under five, 1; at five and under fifteen, 1; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 2; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 38; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 42 died.

Ages at Death.

Infantile mortality was equal to 64.7 per thousand births registered during the year.

Infantile Mortality.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889, 7 cases of sickness were reported, 3 of which were referred to diphtheria, 2 enteric fever, 1 scarlet fever, and 1 to erysipelas.

Notification Act.

Diphtheria.

Of the three cases of Diphtheria, the first—at Elham—was notified on the 14th July. After removal to hospital, no signs of Diphtheria were discovered, and, consequently, the patient was sent home after being a few days under observation. The patient had suffered from sore throat; but no history of exposure to any previous case of Diphtheria could be traced.

The next case—at Hawkinge—was reported on the 14th August. The sufferer had been sent from Croydon to Margate as a convalescent from measles and whooping-cough, and then, from the latter-mentioned place, arrived at his grandmother's house at Hawkinge, where he was found to be suffering from Diphtheria and impetigo.

The third case—at Swingfield—was notified on the 22nd August. The patient had been exposed to exhalations from putrid blood, brought from a stagnant slaughter-house pit and spread on land close to the sufferer's house. No evidence of exposure to any previous case of Diphtheria, and no other history to account for the illness, could be obtained, beyond the above-mentioned obnoxious nuisance, to which other cases of sore throat in the same house had also been attributed.

Enteric Fever

Of the two cases of Enteric Fever, one occurred at Hawkinge, and was reported on the 29th July, while the other—at Stowting—was notified on the 18th October.

The first-mentioned case possessed some interest, because the sufferer was supplied with milk from the same dairy from which another dairyman, delivering milk in Folkestone, also obtained part of his supply. The patient, a female, aged 19 years, was by no means a typical case of Enteric Fever, inasmuch as her medical attendant considered the case at first to be one of influenza, which was prevalent in the neighbourhood. Further, Widal's agglutination test had proved negative.

Nevertheless, the diagnosis in favour of Typhoid was strengthened, because, before the patient's notification, the implicated milk-supply had been considered, after consultation with the Medical Officer of Health for Folkestone, to have been the source of a certain number of cases of Typhoid in that Borough, and action had been taken in accordance with this view.

The case in the Elham Rural District was not notified until the 29th July, but, on inquiry, it was found that the patient's illness dated from the 9th July, and that,

before her attack was recognised, she had been drinking milk, which, in the opinion of the two Medical Officers of Health concerned, was contaminated with the specific Typhoid Bacillus, and which had given rise to the cases in Folkestone.

What were the facts upon which this conclusion was based? Firstly, it was found that a dairyman—"R."—supplied the milk partaken of by the sufferers in Folkestone; secondly, it was ascertained that "R." obtained about seven gallons of his milk from a farmer—"G."—the suspected source; thirdly, it was discovered that "G." took in lodgers, amongst whom was one who suffered from symptoms of a form of Typhoid recognised by those who are familiar with the subject.

How did the suspected milk become impregnated with the Typhoid Bacillus? In the first place, the cows drank water contaminated with human and animal excreta; secondly, the milk was allowed to stand during night-time in a wash-house a few feet away from a w.c. used by "G.'s" lodgers, where absorption by the milk of specifically infected air could take place, and that during the night hours when external air was excluded.

Thus, the evidence in favour of "G.'s" milk being the true source of the infection, and not "R.'s" supply, was shown by the above-described evidence, carefully sifted during the investigations that took place.

After the above-mentioned opinion was definitely arrived at, "G.'s" milk was stopped under the statutory powers enacted for such purpose, and no further cases occurred in the Elham Rural District during the year, except the case at Stowting, already referred to, which was entirely due to local insanitary conditions on the premises where the case arose.

The Medical Officer of Health for Folkestone informed me that, after the suspension of "G.'s" milk, there was a cessation of the epidemic in his District from milk-carried infection; thus, judging by the subsequent results, the true source of the cases in question appeared to have been discovered and removed as a factor in the dissemination of the disease.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations of 1908, seven cases of pulmonary consumption were reported.

The first of these—"H.H.," a male, aged 51 years—was notified on the 7th January, while in the work-

Phthisis.

house. The patient had been employed as a farm labourer; and a brother of the sufferer died of the malady four years ago.

The next case—"C.B.," a male, aged 39 years—was notified on the 13th January. The sufferer was discharged from the army four years ago on developing the malady, and has since been moving from place to place.

The third case—"E.D.," a female, aged 28 years—was notified on the 17th February. The patient became ill soon after marriage. No family history of consumption could be traced. This patient succumbed on the 27th May.

The next case—"H.C.," a male, aged 38 years—was reported on the 28th May. The patient had been ill two years, three of his uncles having died of the disease. This sufferer went to New Zealand, but was sent back by the Colonial Government as an undesirable alien.

The fifth instance—"J.M.," a male, aged 46 years—was notified on the 29th May on admission to the workhouse. The patient, however, left the workhouse on the same day, without giving any intended address.

The next case—"W.M.," a male, aged 29 years—was reported on the 14th August. This patient had served four years in the army. He came to Elham from Wales, and entered the workhouse, leaving the institution on the 8th September after improvement in health. The last case during the year—"W.M.," a male, aged 1½ years, was notified on the 8th September, the patient being a child of the previous sufferer bearing the same initials.

Action Taken.

Two of the cases of diphtheria were removed to the Elham Isolation Hospital for treatment; while the remaining case of diphtheria, the single instance of scarlet fever, and the two enteric fever cases were isolated and treated at the patients' own dwellings.

Cautionary handbills have been obtained by the Council for distribution at the houses occupied by consumptive sufferers.

Disinfection of rooms vacated by consumptive patients—by death or otherwise—was carried out by the Sanitary Inspector.

Recommendation was made that a cottage belonging to the Board of Guardians, well equipped for an administrative building, with surrounding ground suitable for the erection of one or two shelters, should be brought

into use in the treatment of suitable cases of pulmonary consumption; but, up to the present time, this suggestion has not commended itself to the dual authorities concerned—Poor Law and Sanitary.

Full report was made to the Council concerning the outbreak of Enteric Fever in Folkestone, which was attributed to the consumption of milk supplied from Hawkinge, and which has been referred to in the preceding portion of this report. Recommendation was made as to the method of dealing with the offensive pond at the implicated farm; and reference made to the desirability of obtaining a pure and ample supply of water for Hawkinge by extension of the mains of either the Folkestone or Elham Valley Water Company.

In the course of an inquiry concerning the occurrence of cases of diarrhœa among the residents at Page House, Postling, a sample of the water supply of the premises was analysed and found to be polluted. In addition, the sanitary arrangements at the house were found to be defective, and, after correspondence and consultation, action is now being taken with the view of remedying the conditions observed.

Chicken-pox was prevalent amongst the scholars attending the Lyminge School during July, this resulting in the school being closed for about two weeks.

On three occasions during the year reports were made to the District Council concerning the necessity for the installation of a system of sewerage at Lyminge. The Parish Council are, however, anxious to avoid the cost of a scheme, and, with the permission of the District Council, have been endeavouring to cope with their difficulties by improving the arrangements for emptying the existing cesspools and disposing of their contents; but these efforts will not, I fear, be crowned with such success as to obviate the necessity for the works in question.

Sewerage:
Lyminge.

It has been suggested that a scheme might be propounded which would deal, not only with Lyminge, but also with Elham, if not other places in the same valley. This would, of course, make the question more complex, and hence more difficult of solution.

The whole of the houses in the village of Saltwood are now connected with the new sewer, which discharges into the system of the Borough of Hythe.

Saltwood.

Water Supply. Five samples of water were analysed during the year, two of which were found to be so polluted as to be unsafe for drinking purposes.

The mains of the Elham Valley Water Company are available in a considerable portion of the District; but Acrise, Uphill, Hawkinge and Swingfield are still without a public supply. The Folkestone works are at too low a level to supply the localities in question without additional expense for pumping operations; but it might be possible to arrange for the extension of the mains of the Elham Valley Water Company in this direction.

During the year some 25 additional premises were connected with the public mains.

Housing of the Working Classes Acts. It was not found necessary during the year to make representations under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts in respect to any premises in the District.

Dairies, etc. The 73 dairies and cowsheds now on the Council's register were kept under regular observation during the year, improvements in regard to various matters being effected in 12 instances.

Tuberculosis amongst Animals. The tuberculin test was applied to cows in five instances during the year by veterinary surgeons employed by the cowkeepers, the results showing the animals to be free from tuberculosis.

No samples of milk were collected by the Sanitary Inspector during the year for bacteriological examination, but in three instances samples were examined by voluntary action on the part of the dairymen, with satisfactory results in each case.

Slaughter-houses. The five slaughter-houses in the District were inspected during the time killing was in progress. The premises were found to be clean and no carcasses of diseased animals were discovered by the Sanitary Inspector.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907. Sections 23 and 25 of Part ii., 34 to 46, 48, 49 and 50 of Part iii., and the whole of Part iv. of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act of 1907, have been adopted by the District Council.

Types of Closets in District. Where sewers are available, water-closets only are in use. In other cases, where possible, any privy-vaults discovered are filled in and replaced by sanitary pail-closets.

Factory and Workshop Act. The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the result of the action taken:—

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspection.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	10	...	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	60	...	...
	70	...	...

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year :— ...	53

In addition to the work already shown, it appears from the report of the Sanitary Inspector that 52 nuisances of different kinds came under observation during the year 50 of which were satisfactorily dealt with. Ninety-three inspections of the 73 dairies and cowsheds were made during the year, improvements being effected in 12 instances.

Inspector's
Report.

Thirty visits were made to the 13 schools in the District, and in three instances defective conditions observed received attention.

The various cases of infectious sickness involved a considerable amount of work in regard to visitation, disinfection, and the exercise of general precautionary measures.

TABLE I. ELHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGIS- TERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	6795	137	20.1	16	116.7	118	17.3	...	...	...	93	13.6
1900	6804	185	27.1	24	129.7	175	25.7	27	43	2	134	19.6
1901	6813	169	24.8	8	47.3	116	17.0	47	35	2	83	12.1
1902	6822	161	23.6	15	93.1	135	19.7	54	45	...	90	13.1
1903	6831	159	23.2	16	100.6	143	20.9	60	44	...	99	14.4
1904	6840	164	23.9	10	60.9	109	15.9	49	41	1	69	10.0
1905	6821	148	21.7	11	74.3	119	17.4	48	36	...	83	12.2
1906	6803	166	24.4	17	102.4	127	18.7	46	33	2	96	14.1
1907	6872	146	21.2	7	47.9	108	15.7	48	35	2	75	10.9
1908	6881	151	21.9	12	79.5	134	19.5	48	36	1	99	14.4
Averages for years 1899-1908.	6828	158	23.2	13	85.7	128	18.8	...	...	...	92	13.5
1909	6891	170	24.7	11	64.7	121	17.6	38	29	3	95	13.8

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Union Workhouse, Lyminge.	Chartham Asylum.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 37097

Total population at all ages .. 6813
Number of inhabited houses 1497
Average number of persons per house..... 4.5

} At Census of 1901.

TABLE II.

ELHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1909 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALI- TIES.	1. ELHAM.				2. FOLKESTONE. (RURAL).				3. HYPHE. (RURAL).			
	Population estimated to each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births regi- stered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1899	3653	69	67	14	379	17	4	...	2763	51	22	2
1900	3657	94	76	12	372	17	6	3	2775	74	52	9
1901	3662	102	49	6	364	18	4	...	2787	49	30	2
1902	3667	97	50	8	356	14	6	2	2799	50	34	5
1903	3672	90	57	10	348	10	7	1	2811	59	35	4
1904	3674	94	45	4	473	12	2	...	2693	58	22	4
1905	3648	83	52	8	473	14	6	1	2700	51	25	2
1906	3644	94	51	12	475	10	8	2	2684	62	37	3
1907	3694	80	36	3	468	12	6	1	2710	54	33	3
1908	3699	89	56	8	468	16	7	2	2714	46	36	1
Averages of Years 1899 to 1908.	3667	89	54	8	418	14	6	1	2743	55	32	3
1909	3704	102	58	6	469	9	4	1	2718	59	33	4
								

TABLE III.

ELHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						Total cases removed to Hospital.		
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					ELHAM (H.W.)	FOLKESTONE (RURAL).	HYTHE (RURAL).	..	..	..	..	ELHAM (H.W.)	FOLKESTONE (RURAL).	HYTHE (RURAL).	..	..		..	..
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.																65 and upwards
Small-pox ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (includ- ing Membranous croup) ...	3	2	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Erysipelas...	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	7	2	1	2	2	..	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

The Isolation Hospital is at Etching Hill, Newington, is provided by the Elham R.D.C., contains 9 beds, and affords accommodation for the concurrent treatment of two different diseases.

"H.W." indicates the locality in which the Isolation Hospital and Union Workhouse are situated.

TABLE IV.
ELHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BE- LONGING TO LOCAL- ITIES(AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTI- TUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	ELHAM	FOLKESTONE (RURAL).	HYTHE (RURAL).		
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and mem- branous Croup	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza... ..	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	1	...	1
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Enteritis	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	1
Other tubercular di- seases	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cancer, malignant di- sease	8	...	...	...	...	5	3	4	...	4	...	5
Bronchitis	10	...	1	...	...	2	7	6	1	3	...	1
Pneumonia	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other diseases of Res- piratory Organs ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Alcoholism	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Premature Birth	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Diseases and Acci- dents of parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	25	2	...	...	1	6	16	17	...	8	...	7
Accidents	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Suicides	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
.....
All other causes	26	2	...	1	...	8	15	18	1	7	...	16
All causes	95	11	1	1	2	38	42	58	4	33	...	38

TABLE V.
ELHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.
Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified ...	...	...	6	1	...	7	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
	Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Common Infections Diseases.	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria: Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœal Diseases.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Diarrhœa, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastritis-Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Congenital Defects	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes.	Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				6	1	...	7	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11

District: Elham (Rural).

Population. Estimated to middle of 1909 6891

Births in the Year { legitimate 148
illegitimate 22 } Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 8
illegitimate infants 3 }

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 95.

HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water)	.....	887 acres.
Population (census 1901)	.....	6,726

During the year 1909, the number of births registered in the Herne Bay Urban District was 158, of which 7 (or 4.43 per cent.) were illegitimate. Births.

The total deaths registered in the District were 74; while the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the District) numbered 80. Gross and Net Deaths.

Upon an estimated population of 10,337, the birth-rate was equal to 15.3 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 7.2, and the net death-rate at 7.7, per thousand living. Birth-rate. Gross and Net Death-rates.

Of the net number of deaths, 2 were due to diphtheria, 1 influenza, 4 phthisis, 2 tubercular meningitis, 2 general tuberculosis, 10 cancer, 8 bronchitis, 3 pneumonia, 1 congestion of lungs, 1 broncho-asthma, 1 gangrene of lungs, 1 acute laryngitis, 2 alcoholism, 1 cirrhosis of liver, 3 premature birth, 9 heart disease, 8 senile decay, and 21 to other causes. Causes of Death.

The death-rate from both the chief epidemic and notifiable classes of diseases was equal to 0.19 per thousand of the estimated population. Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows:—At under one year of age, 12 died; at one and under five, 1; at five and under fifteen, 2; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 2; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 34; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 29 died. Ages at Death.

Infantile mortality was equal to 75.9 per thousand births registered during the year. Infantile Mortality.

Of the 12 deaths at under one year of age, 3 were ascribed to premature birth, 2 malnutrition, 1 inanition,

2 tuberculous meningitis, 2 pneumonia, 1 congenital heart disease, and 1 to influenza.

Notification
Act.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889, 39 cases of sickness were reported, 18 of which were referred to diphtheria, 17 scarlet fever, 3 enteric fever, and 1 to erysipelas.

Diphtheria.

In the first case of Diphtheria—reported on the 19th May—the patient contracted the attack from visitors who arrived at the house while in an infectious condition. The next instance—reported on the 10th July—was probably contracted from a “missed case” at school, as evidence that such cases existed was shown by subsequent inquiry. On the 16th July, a third case was notified, the infection being due to contact with the preceding case.

The next instance in order of date was reported on the 19th August, the only apparent source of this case being exposure to sewer gas, which entered the bedroom occupied by the patient.

The next case, notified on the 4th October, was traced to school influence; while on the 15th, 26th and 30th of October, a family of seven were reported, the patients contracting the disease from a domestic pet—a diphtheritic dog, which, on discovery of its infectivity, was destroyed by the direction of the medical attendant. The symptoms in the animal were characteristic, and appeared antecedent to the outbreak in the family.

The thirteenth patient, a child attending school, notified on the 27th October, derived his attack either from exposure to drain gas or from contact with a missed “carrier” at school.

The remaining five instances during the year were reported in November and the beginning of December, and were evidently due to school influence. Many of the scholars at the elementary school suffered from latent Diphtheria, and from various skin eruptions which were capable of acting as vehicles of the malady.

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet Fever made its appearance in Herne Bay on the 15th May, when the first case was reported. The patient was a member of a family of visitors, one of whom—a boy—had had Scarlet Fever at Herne Hill. This boy, when thought to be free from infection, was brought down to convalesce at Herne Bay, accompanied by his nurse. Subsequently, other members of the family followed, including the patient notified in the

District, who was attacked by the Fever three days after she joined the family circle. For four days after notification, the child was isolated at the lodgings occupied by the family, and was then taken back to her home in a motor car by her father.

The second case was that of a visitor, who was taken ill two days after arrival in the District. When the mother of the patient was informed of the nature of the child's illness, she telegraphed to her husband, who promptly fetched the patient away in a motor car, before the home address could be obtained.

The next nine instances reported between the 19th July and the 5th September, constituted an epidemic outbreak at the St. Anne's Home, the outbreak in question being due to latent cases among the convalescent children sent down to the institution. During the above-mentioned period, no other cases were reported in the Town; but, on the 6th September, a case was notified, which was found to be that of a visitor, who was ill on arrival.

The thirteenth case—notified on the 27th October—was that of another child at the St. Anne's Home, the patient being a convalescent suffering from diphtheritic paralysis. The patient arrived at the Home on the 6th October, and was placed in the Infants' Department, where there were cases of otorrhœa, probably of scarlatinal origin. Subsequently, the boot and shoe maker engaged at the institution was notified with the Fever on the 4th November. It was this man's duty to repair the children's footgear, and, at the time of the Medical Officer of Health's visit, there was a large accumulation of boots and shoes waiting to be dealt with, many of which had not been effectually disinfected. It was admitted that the interior of many of these articles might have been wetted by such children as suffered from incontinence of urine, and by this means have become infected.

The last three cases of Scarlet Fever during the year—reported on the 19th and 23rd November—occurred in one family, and were contracted from a mother's help, who was notified with the malady after leaving for another District.

The three cases of Enteric Fever were reported on the 9th and 18th January, and the 8th July, respectively. Enteric Fever

The first case was that of a boy, belonging to a poverty-stricken family, who had been in the habit of

gathering shell-fish near the sewer outfall, and eating them in a raw condition. The second was that of a domestic servant, recently arrived in the District, who lived in a house where the drains were frequently blocked by reason of their faulty construction; while the third case was that of a youth, living in a locality where insanitary conditions existed at the premises and in the neighbourhood.

Phthisis.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations of 1908, three cases of pulmonary consumption were reported.

In the first instance, that of a girl, "F.H.," aged 17 years, residing with her family, it was found that the patient's father, uncle and aunt had died of the same malady.

The next patient—a boy, "J.K.," aged 13 years—was notified after transfer to the Lewisham Infirmary from the St. Anne's Home, Herne Bay. Correspondence was entered into with the medical attendant at the Home, when it appeared that there was some conflict of opinion as to the diagnosis of the case.

The third instance—"A.M.," a female, aged 27 years—was reported after the patient's admission to the Blean Union Workhouse from a boarding house in Herne Bay, and no history could be obtained as to the origin of the malady.

Action Taken.

The three cases of enteric fever, one case of diphtheria, and three of scarlet fever were treated in the Blean Isolation Hospital; while nine cases of diphtheria, and one of scarlet fever were removed to the Sea Street Isolation Cottages.

Disinfection of rooms vacated by consumptive sufferers—by death or otherwise—was carried out by the Sanitary Inspector.

Three class-rooms at the Council Elementary Schools were disinfected after discovery of the attendance of children suffering from infectious sickness.

During investigations concerning an outbreak of diphtheria, the schools were visited, and a suspicion as to the existence of a "carrier" case in the person of one of the scholars was established by bacteriological examination of a specimen taken from the child in question.

Detailed reports were made to the Council concerning the outbreak of scarlet fever at the St. Anne's Home,

and also in regard to the other notified cases of infectious sickness during the year.

Report was also made in respect to the inconvenience and risk resulting from the lack of a steam disinfecting apparatus.

Representations were also made to the Council in regard to the desirability of establishing a properly equipped mortuary for the District.

Further complaint and report were made concerning the Hampton Brook, just outside the boundary of the Herne Bay Urban District, the complaint arising from the presence of decomposing seaweed. This is a recurring source of trouble, dependent upon conditions of tide and wind, and is accordingly dealt with by the Blean Rural District Council's Inspector.

Under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, it was not found necessary to make representations to the Council in regard to any premises in the Town.

Housing of
the Working
Classes Acts.

The supply of water provided by the Herne Bay Waterworks Company was subjected to periodical analysis on behalf of the Council, the reports received showing that the water maintained its usual satisfactory standard of purity.

Water Supply.

The water tower erected by the Company ensures a constant supply to the eastern portion of the District, which requires a higher pressure than the other part of the Town.

The 15 cowsheds and milkshops in the District, and on the Council's register, were kept under regular supervision.

Dairies, etc.

In addition, there are on the Council's register five purveyors of milk who reside outside the District.

The two cowkeepers in the District have not had their cows tested with the tuberculin test; but the animals appear to be healthy, and are turned out during the day on good grazing ground. The sanitary condition of the cowsheds belonging to one of these cowkeepers leaves much to be desired; but the notice of the Sanitary Inspector has been directed to this fact, to which he devotes attention from time to time.

Tuberculosis
amongst
Animals.

No samples of milk were collected by the Sanitary Inspector during the year for bacteriological examination.

Slaughter
houses.

The eight slaughter-houses on the Council's register were kept under constant supervision, and were found to be maintained in a generally satisfactory condition. The inspections are made very frequently, and occasionally while killing is in progress. No carcasses of diseased animals were discovered by the Sanitary Inspector.

Public Health
Acts Amend-
ment Act,
1907.

The whole of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act of 1907 has been adopted by the Council.

Disposal of
Excreta.

During the year, the sewerage system of the District was still further extended. Thirty-six additional houses were connected therewith, and, in consequence, 32 cesspools were abolished, 8 pail-closets were converted into water-closets, and other sanitary improvements incidental to the introduction of sewerage were effected.

At the end of the year, only 10 houses drained into cesspools, and two pail-closets, remained in the District; and it is expected that, before the summer season of 1910, the ten houses referred to will be connected with the sewers.

Factory and
Workshop Act

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the results of the action taken:—

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Factories (including factory laundries)	23	1	...
Workshops (including workshop laundries)	62	7	...
Total	85	8	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	4	4	...	...
Other Nuisances ...	2	2	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation				
Unsuitable or Defective	2	2	...	...
Total ...	8	8	...	...

(Sec. 22 of P.H.A. (A) Act, 1890, adopted in District)

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year:—	
Makers or Repairers of Wearing Apparel ...	18
Builders' Workshops ...	7
Fitters' and Smiths' ...	5
Cabinet Makers' and Upholsterers' ...	4
Bakehouses ...	13
Other Workshops ...	3
Total ...	50

In addition to the work already described, it appears from the report of the Sanitary Inspector that 325 nuisances were dealt with during the year, in respect to which 135 written notices were served. Forty-three of the nuisances in question were brought to the notice of the Sanitary Inspector by the complaint of inhabitants.

Inspector's Report

The works involved in remedying the matters dealt with included the re-construction or repair of 36 house-drainage systems; the cleansing and clearing of 22

drains; the disconnection from the sewer of 4 house-drains; the ventilating of 4 drains; the cleansing or repair of 27 water-closets; the provision of flushing apparatus to w.c.'s in 15 cases; the provision of flushing apparatus to urinals in 13 instances; the structural repair or cleansing of 11 urinals; the repair, ventilation or removal of 15 soil-pipes; the disconnection, repair or cleansing of 14 waste-water pipes; the cleansing or repair of 17 dirty or dilapidated houses, the provision of 16 sinks and drains; the paving, or repair of paving of 24 back-yards; the cleansing or repair of rain-water spouting and guttering in 33 cases; the removal of 16 offensive accumulations; the abolition of two wells; and attention to 56 matters of a minor character.

It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings during the year for the abatement of any of the nuisances observed.

One hundred and seven visits were paid to the slaughter-houses, in consequence of which three written notices were issued. Fifty-two inspections of the dairies, cow-sheds and milksheds were made, resulting in the issue of a written notice in one instance.

A large amount of time and labour was expended in dealing with the various outbreaks of infectious sickness. Twenty-eight dwelling-houses were disinfected, and during the course of the epidemic of infectious disease at the St. Anne's Home, frequent disinfection was carried out at the institution.

TABLE I.

HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Death at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	5549	122	21.9	18	147.5	91	16.3	...	...	...	90	16.2
1900	5782	150	25.9	11	73.3	79	13.6	8	13	7	73	12.4
1901	6726	156	23.1	17	108.9	86	12.7	...	...	6	92	13.6
1902	6999	129	18.4	11	85.2	91	13.6	4	4	8	95	13.5
1903	7272	138	18.9	8	57.9	81	11.1	8	7	7	81	11.1
1904	7613	138	18.1	15	108.7	92	12.0	9	6	11	97	12.7
1905	8070	122	15.1	13	106.6	78	9.7	6	6	4	76	9.4
1906	8159	125	15.3	24	192.0	97	11.9	14	9	5	93	11.4
1907	9314	151	16.2	5	33.1	69	7.4	7	2	8	75	8.0
1908	9812	139	14.2	12	86.3	96	9.8	6	5	2	93	9.5
Averages for years 1899-1908.	7529	137	18.2	13	97.8	86	11.4	...	...	...	86	11.5
1909	10337	158	15.3	12	75.9	74	7.2	5	3	9	80	7.7

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Cottage Hospital. St. Anne's Home.	Chartham Asylum. Blean Union Workhouse.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) } 887

Total population at all ages.... 6726
 Number of inhabited houses 1822
 Average number of persons per house 5.0

} At Census of 1901.

TABLE III.
HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT.
Cases of Infections Disease notified during the Year 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.										NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.										Total cases removed to Hospital.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						

Isolation Hospitals belonging to the Herne Bay U.D.C.—Cottages at Sea Street, Herne Bay, containing 8 beds, and accommodating one disease at a time; and the Small-pox Hospital at Westbrook, in the Blean Rural District, containing 12 beds.

Cases are also sent to the Blean Rural District Council's Isolation Hospital when necessary.

* Three of these cases were admitted to the Blean Hospital from the St. Anne's Home, Herne Bay, but were afterwards transferred by motor ambulance to the Brook Hospital, Shooter's Hill, London, belonging to the Metropolitan Asylums Board, by whom the St. Anne's Home is owned. The subsequent cases at the Home (7 in number) were taken direct to Brook Hospital.

TABLE IV.

HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.						DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.				
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	4	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
Other tubercular diseases	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	10	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	8	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	4	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	9	1	...	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	2
Accidents ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....
All other causes	29	3	...	...	1	12	13	...	...	...	1
All causes	80	12	1	2	2	34	29	...	...	...	5

TABLE V.

HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified	5				5	2					1					3	11
	Uncertified									1								1
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox																	
	Chicken-pox																	
	Measles																	
	Scarlet Fever																	
	Diphtheria: Croup																	
Diarrhœal Diseases.	Whooping Cough																	
	Diarrhœa, all forms																	
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis																	
	Gastro-enteritis																	
	intestinal Catarrh																	
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	3				3												3
	Congenital Defects	1				1												1
	Injury at Birth																	
	Want of Breast-milk																	
	Starvation																	
Tuberculous Diseases.	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1				1	2											3
	Tuberculous Meningitis											1				1		2
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica																	
	Other Tuberculous Diseases																	
	Erysipelas																	
Other Causes	Syphilis																	
	Rickets																	
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)																	
	Convulsions																	
	Bronchitis																	
	Laryngitis																	
	Pneumonia															2		2
	Suffocation, overlying																	
	Other Causes									1								1
		5				5	2			1		1					3	12

District: Herne Bay (Urban).

Population. Estimated to middle of 1909 10337

Births in the Year { legitimate 151 Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 12
 { illegitimate 7 { illegitimate infants 0

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 80.

BOROUGH OF HYTHE.

Area (excluding water) 2,615 acres.

Population (census 1901) 5,557

During the year 1909, the number of births registered in the Borough of Hythe was 136, of which 5 (or 3.68 per cent.) were illegitimate.

Births.

The total deaths registered in the Borough were 67; while the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths of "residents" in public institutions without the Borough), numbered 72.

Gross and Net Deaths.

Upon an estimated population of 6,535, the birth-rate was equal to 20.8 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 10.2, and the net death-rate at 11.0 per thousand living.

Birth-rate.
Gross and Net Death-rates.

Of the net number of deaths, 1 was due to croup, 5 influenza, 5 gastritis, 1 erysipelas, 8 phthisis, 2 tubercular meningitis, 5 cancer, 8 bronchitis, 4 pneumonia, 1 laryngitis, 3 premature birth, 11 heart disease, 1 accident, 4 senile decay, and 13 to other causes.

Causes of Death.

No deaths from the chief epidemic diseases were recorded during the year; and the death-rate from the notifiable class of diseases was only equal to 0.15 per thousand of the estimated population.

Epidemic Diseases.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows:—At under one year of age, 9 died; at one and under five, 5; at five and under fifteen, 3; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 4; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 19; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 32 died.

Ages at Death.

Infantile mortality was equal to 66.2 per thousand births registered during the year.

Infantile Mortality.

What have been termed the chief epidemic diseases were conspicuous by their absence from the death-roll during the year; but epidemic influenza was very prevalent, and accounted for 6.94 per cent. of the total deaths. Pulmonary consumption, and other tuberculous diseases, caused 13.89 per cent. of the mortality,

Comments.

while bronchitis and pneumonia produced 16.67 per cent. of the total deaths recorded during the year.

Notification
Act.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889, only four cases of sickness were reported, two of which were referred to scarlet fever, one enteric fever, and one to erysipelas.

Scarlet Fever.

In respect to the two cases of Scarlet Fever, one case—reported on the 1st January—was that of a boy who was brought down to his grandmother's house at Hythe during the incubation period of the Fever. The boy had been attending a school in London where Scarlet Fever was prevalent among the scholars, so that the case was evidently an imported one.

The other patient, also a boy—notified on the 30th of January—was attending the elementary school at the time of his attack, but there was no Scarlet Fever at the time amongst the other scholars. No definite evidence of contact with any previous case of the Fever could be obtained, but the boy had been present at a crowded public function at one of the chapels in the Borough three days before he was notified, and this would correspond with the incubation period, if the malady were contracted on that occasion.

Enteric Fever.

The single case of Enteric Fever was of a mild and non-typical character, and there was no history likely to account for the origin of the illness.

Phthisis.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations of 1908, no cases of pulmonary consumption among poor-law patients were notified; but a soldier, discharged from the army on account of suffering from the malady, was reported, and in respect to two other cases voluntary information was received.

The absence of any notifications under the Regulations of the Local Government Board shows the result of the limitation of the Order to poor-law cases, patients only being reported when in a too advanced stage of the malady to permit of much hope from curative measures.

Hythe, from its sheltered position, facilitates the adoption of the open-air treatment, and chronic sufferers from phthisis, to their manifest advantage, avail themselves of the opportunities the Borough affords in this respect.

In the interest of the Borough, it is desirable that all cases, whether of visitors or permanent residents, should

be notified, so that proper espionage may be maintained for the purpose of securing uniform attention to such measures as can be adopted for preventing the dissemination of the malady.

All the cases of infectious sickness notified were treated at the houses at which they arose, arrangements being made by the Council for the segregation of the sufferers according to the best procedure that could be adopted in each individual instance, and it is satisfactory to know that no extension took place from any of the cases reported to the Medical Officer of Health.

Action Taken

Encouraging as such results are, Hythe, as a watering-place, can hardly afford to be dependent upon neighbouring Councils for hospital provision in the event of any sudden and pressing emergency which might at any time arise.

The Borough also lacks equipment for the efficient disinfection of articles of bedding, clothing, etc.

Under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, four houses were reported upon to the Council as being unfit for human habitation, and, after proceedings before the Justices, a closing order was obtained.

Housing of
the Working
Classes Acts.

In other instances, houses inspected and found to be defective in respect to fitness for habitation, were left in the hands of the Surveyor to negotiate with the owners for the purpose of effecting improvement.

Inquiry and report were made concerning the last site selected for use as a cemetery. In consequence of the difficulties which the Burial Board have encountered in obtaining ground for this purpose, it appeared at one time as though cremation, instead of earth-interment, would have to be adopted in the Borough, in order to secure the safe disposal of the corrupt remnants of humanity.

Cemetery site.

The water-supply, from the Council's own works in the parish of Saltwood, maintained its satisfactory character during the year, as shown by both chemical and bacteriological examination.

Water Supply.

The eleven dairies, cowsheds and milkshops on the Council's register were kept under supervision during the year.

Dairies, etc.

Tuberculosis
amongst
Animals.

No action was taken in regard to the application of the tuberculin test to the animals belonging to the various cowkeepers; and no samples were collected by the Sanitary Inspector for bacteriological examination during the year.

Slaughter-
houses.

The five slaughter-houses on the Council's register were regularly visited during the year, on some occasions during the time killing was in progress.

No carcases of diseased animals were discovered by the Sanitary Inspector.

Public Health
Acts Amend-
ment Act,
1907.

The Council have still under consideration the question of adopting certain sections of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act of 1907.

Excreta.
Disposal.

The Borough possesses the advantages of a complete water-carriage system of sewerage, the sewage being discharged into the sea, a mile and a half to the westward of the Borough.

Factory and
Workshop Act

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the result of the action taken:—

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosec- tions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	8	...	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	13	...	...
Total	21	...	...

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of year:—	10

Inspector's
Report.

In addition to the work already enumerated, it appears from the report of the Sanitary Inspector that defective drains and sanitary fittings were remedied at 15 premises.

and that 4 offensive accumulations were removed. The special inspection with the view of discovering the houses possessing no w.c. flushing apparatus was continued during the year, 98 additional houses being visited, with the result that proper apparatus has been fitted in 69 instances.

The slaughter-houses, dairies, cowsheds, etc., were regularly visited during the year, and the bye-laws found to be complied with.

The house-refuse in the Borough is collected by the Council's employees once a week from the 1st October to the 31st March, and twice a week during the remaining period of the year. The collected material is deposited at a depot at West Hythe.

TABLE 1. BOROUGH OF HYTHE.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*				Number.	Rate.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	5315	115	21·6	7	60·8	60	11·2	...	...	...	62	11·6
1900	5436	140	25·7	21	150·0	66	12·1	...	...	9	75	13·7
1901	5557	121	21·7	17	140·4	68	12·2	...	...	6	74	13·3
1902	5678	152	26·7	22	144·7	61	10·7	...	...	11	72	12·6
1903	5799	153	26·3	12	78·4	63	10·8	1	...	8	71	12·2
1904	5950	143	24·0	25	174·8	85	14·2	...	...	5	90	15·1
1905	5889	138	23·4	9	65·2	55	9·3	...	...	3	58	9·8
1906	5920	147	24·8	13	88·4	60	10·1	...	...	6	66	11·1
1907	6113	155	25·3	11	70·9	76	12·4	...	...	4	80	13·0
1908	6266	145	23·1	17	117·2	77	12·3	...	...	4	81	12·9
Averages for years 1899-1908.	5792	140	24·3	15	109·3	67	11·6	...	...	...	72	12·6
1909	6535	136	20·8	9	66·2	67	10·2	...	...	5	72	11·0

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and inmate asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
	Chartham Asylum.	
	Elham Union Workhouse.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 2615

Total population at all ages ... 5557
Number of inhabited houses ... 1127
Average number of persons per house ... 4·9

At Census of 1901.

TABLE III.

BOROUGH OF HYTHE.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.								No. of CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.								Total cases removed to Hospital.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards

Infectious cases are, when possible, isolated at the Cheriton Isolation Hospital; but no cases were so dealt with during 1909.

TABLE IV.
BOROUGH OF HYTHE.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.					
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Croup	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	5	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis	5	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	8	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other tubercular diseases	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	5	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	8	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	4	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver } ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	11	1	...	1	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suicides ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....
All other causes	17	1	1	...	...	3	12	...	...	...	...	...
All causes	72	9	5	3	4	19	32	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE V. BOROUGH OF HYTHE.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Causes.	Certified	2	1	1	1	5	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
	Uncertified	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Common infectious diseases.	Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria: Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Respiratory diseases.	Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diarrhoea, all forms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastro-enteritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Feeding diseases.	Premature Birth ... ..	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Congenital Defects ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Injury at Birth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes.	Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Causes ... ..	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		3	1	1	1	6	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

District: Borough of Hythe.

Population. Estimated to middle of 1909 6535

Deaths in the Year { legitimate 131 illegitimate 5 } Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 7 illegitimate infants 2 }

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 72.

ISLE OF THANET RURAL DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water) 20,825 acres.

Population (census 1901) 11,144

Births.	During the year 1909, the number of births registered in the Isle of Thanet Rural District was 250, of which 21 (or 8.40 per cent.) were illegitimate.
Gross and Net Deaths.	The total deaths registered in the District were 207, while the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the District) numbered 125.
Birth-rate. Gross and Net Death-rates.	Upon an estimated population of 13,028, the birth-rate was equal to 19.2 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 15.9, and the net death-rate at 9.6 per thousand living.
Causes of Death.	Of the net number of deaths, 1 was due to measles, 2 influenza, 1 diarrhœa, 2 enteritis, 5 phthisis, 3 general tuberculosis, 1 tubercular laryngitis, 1 peritoneal tuberculosis, 10 cancer, 8 bronchitis, 5 pneumonia, 1 bronchial asthma, 1 cirrhosis of the liver, 2 alcoholism, 4 premature birth, 17 heart disease, 4 accident, 1 suicide, 12 senile decay, and 44 to other causes.
Death-rate from Epidemic Diseases.	The death-rate from the chief epidemic diseases was equal to 0.15 per thousand of the estimated population; but no deaths from the notifiable class of diseases were recorded.
Ages at Death.	The different ages at which death occurred were as follows:—At under one year of age, 18 died; at one and under five, 3; at five and under fifteen, 7; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 3; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 42; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 52 died.
Infantile Mortality.	Infantile mortality was equal to 72.0 per thousand births registered during the year.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889, 42 cases of sickness were reported, 25 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 8 diphtheria, 6 erysipelas, 2 enteric fever, and 1 to puerperal fever. Notification Act.

The first three cases of Scarlet Fever during the year occurred at Birchington, and were reported on the 19th January, 24th and 25th February, respectively, the infection being derived from contact with convalescent patients discharged from the hospital; while another case at Birchington, in March, had a similar origin. Scarlet Fever.

Four cases in one family — reported on the 17th February—were discovered by the doctor to be in the desquamating stage of the Fever on admission to the Union Workhouse from Ramsgate, at which latter place the family had suffered from the disease.

Two cases in one family at Westgate were reported on the 20th and 27th March, respectively, and were due to contact with a convalescent patient who had recently been discharged from the hospital, while another case at Westgate reported on the 13th April, was attributable to the same cause.

On the 26th of the same month, a case at Garlinge was notified. The sufferer's aunt bought a costume, which had been worn by a friend while nursing Scarlet Fever patients. Three days after this costume was laid on the bed occupied by the Garlinge patient, the child sickened with the malady. As, notwithstanding diligent inquiry, no other source of the attack could be traced, the facts pointed to the costume as being the carrier of infection.

Four children in one family at St. Peter's (Extra), and their nurse, were reported in June and July. The first to be attacked was a boy attending school in Margate, who travelled daily in the tram for this purpose. No history could be traced of exposure to any previous case, so that, in the absence of such evidence, the presumption is that the child contracted the Fever either in the tram or at Margate, and that the malady was thus introduced into the household.

On the 6th July, a case at Garlinge was notified. In this instance, a visitor from a house invaded by the disease had been in contact with the notified patient. On the 11th July, another case at Garlinge was reported, the sufferer being a visitor, who was taken ill two days after arrival from Bedford.

On the 14th of the same month, two cases occurred at the Cottage Homes, Manstone. Prior to this date, measles had been prevalent, both at the Homes and the school attended by the children; but, on inquiry, no evidence could be obtained as to the existence of any previous cases of Scarlet Fever.

The next case, in order of sequence, occurred on the 11th August at Birchington, the patient being a visitor from Reading, who was ill on arrival in Thanet.

After this date, the District was free from the malady for more than four months, the last three instances during the year being two cases at Westgate, one reported on the 27th December, and the other on the 31st of the same month, and one at Garlinge, reported on the 31st of December. These occurred at a time when Scarlet Fever was very prevalent in the neighbouring Borough of Margate.

Diphtheria.

The eight cases of Diphtheria were distributed over the months of May, June, September, October and November.

The first case—notified on the 22nd May—occurred in the same family at Birchington in which two cases of scarlet fever had occurred in February, and the Diphtheria patient had herself had scarlet fever in September of 1908.

In the next instance—at St. Nicholas—reported on the 23rd June, the patient developed the disease a few days after sleeping with a cousin who had, in February, when in another District, suffered from the same malady. If the cousin was the carrier, as seemed not improbable, there must have been a long-continued period of infectiveness.

The next instance—at St. Nicholas, notified on the 6th September—was apparently due to the insanitary conditions which were found to be existent at the premises where the patient resided: while, in the next case—at Acol, reported on the 9th of the same month—the infection was derived from contact with the first-mentioned sufferer. In this outbreak two “missed cases” were involved, which complicated the history as to the source.

The fifth case—notified on the 15th September—was that of a child who was taken ill soon after arrival at a holiday-home at Birchington. This patient came from

London, and evidently contracted the malady before arriving at Birchington.

In the next instance—at St. Nicholas, reported on the 26th October—the infection appeared to be due to school influence.

The two last cases during the year occurred at Northdown and St. Peter's (Extra), and were notified on the 25th and 26th November, respectively. Both these instances appeared to be due to school influence.

The first case of Enteric Fever was that of a pauper, who was notified on the 20th July. This sufferer was admitted to the Union Workhouse from Ramsgate at the onset of his attack. The second patient—notified 23rd October—was also ill at the time of his arrival on a visit to friends at Northdown, his occupation being that of a platelayer on the railway.

Enteric Fever

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations of 1908, nine cases of pulmonary consumption were reported, seven of which were notified while in the Workhouse. Of these latter, one was admitted from Monkton, one from Stepney Workhouse, one from the Police Station, Margate, one, with no previous history, was afterwards sent to, and notified at, the Cottage Homes at Manstone. One was admitted from the Cottage Homes for treatment at the Workhouse. Another case, admitted in February, developed the disease while an inmate of the Workhouse, and was notified in July; while the last of the Workhouse cases was admitted from the Lambeth Infirmary.

Phthisis.

The two remaining cases consisted of one patient, living in an overcrowded room at Afghan Road, Reading Street, whose uncles had died from the same malady; and the other sufferer, residing in the same street, was a painter, who had been sent down from Ealing. There was a history of many of this latter patient's relatives having died from phthisis, and, at the time of his notification, he was in a very advanced stage of the malady.

The cases at the Workhouse are treated in a general ward, but are separated from the other patients by means of a glass screen. The question of a more satisfactory arrangement has been under the consideration of the Board of Guardians.

Action Taken.

One patient, found to be living under just those conditions favourable to the development of the disease

and likely also to disseminate it amongst others, was removed to the Workhouse.

Spittoons are provided by the District Council for the use of patients, and cautionary handbills, dealing with the precautions desirable to be observed, were left at the homes of the sufferers.

Disinfection of rooms vacated by sufferers—by death or otherwise—was carried out by the Sanitary Inspector.

In one of the cases of enteric fever, where the patient arrived in the District while suffering from the disease, the occupier of the house at which the patient was staying was suspended from following his employment at a dairy-farm until all the necessary precautions had been taken for preventing any risk of dissemination of the Fever.

Sixteen of the cases of Scarlet Fever, 6 of diphtheria, and 1 of enteric fever were removed to the Thanet Joint Isolation Hospital for treatment.

Isolation
Hospital.

As the result of conference and correspondence between the Thanet Division of the British Medical Association and the Hospital House Committee, of which the Medical Officers of Health for the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District, the Isle of Thanet Rural District, and the Boroughs of Margate and Ramsgate are members, four new wards, with kitchen, bath-room, etc., have been provided at the Thanet Joint Isolation Hospital, for the accommodation, for observation purposes, of cases of a doubtful character which may be sent to the institution.

Sewerage.

Birchington is still lacking the advantages of a system of sewerage, and the methods of dealing with the excreta of the inhabitants cannot be considered to be satisfactory. The difficulty which at one time arose in the execution of the scheme propounded would probably be overcome if proceedings were to be taken *de novo*.

Afghan Terrace, and other places at Reading Street, St. Peter's (Extra), require to be properly sewered, and this could probably be best accomplished by an arrangement with the Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District Council for the connection of a branch sewer with their system.

Housing of
the Working
Classes Acts.

Under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 12 houses were reported upon to the Council as being unfit for human habitation.

In addition, under the Public Health Act of 1875, one house was certified to be overcrowded, and another to require cleansing and purifying.

Public Health
Act, 1875
(ss 46 and 91).

Five samples of water were analysed during the year, all of which were found to be pure and safe for drinking purposes.

Water Supply.

The water-supply of Minster is becoming an urgent question, in consequence of the fouled condition of part of the service pipes which supply the village, and is, at the present time, the subject of controversy between the Ramsgate Corporation and the Thanet Rural District Council. The service pipes require to be thoroughly examined and remedied where found to be defective.

The provision of a public water-supply for the village of St. Nicholas-at-Wade is now an accomplished fact.

During the year, sixty additional houses were connected with the public mains in the Thanet Rural District.

On the 25th November, the following report was made to the Council concerning the necessity for the provision of a proper water-supply at Stonar:—

“My attention has been called to the defective water-supply at Stonar, which subject has been before the Council on several former occasions, my last report in regard to the matter being dated the 14th December, 1907.

“The difficulty hitherto has been the cost which would be involved in supplying the limited number of houses in this small parish. The want of proper provision, however, is a real one, and might be met by some arrangement being effected for the extension of the Sandwich main from Messrs. Pearson’s works, to which place the main in question now extends. The charge would, of course, be partly met by contribution from those who would benefit by the supply; and, as has been done in other places, some special arrangement might possibly be made for this purpose.

“There are ten houses at Saltpans which obtain their supply from the River Stour. Two, however, have rain-water-tanks. but, when these fail, recourse has to be made to the River.”

Dairies, etc

The 50 dairies, cowsheds and milkshops now on the Council's register were kept under regular supervision during the year. From the conditions observed at some of the dairy-farms by the Medical Officer of Health, it would appear that strict attention is necessary on the part of the Sanitary Inspector. Among the older cowsheds there are several which are not satisfactory. Endeavour is being made to induce the owners of these to bring their premises to a higher standard of sanitation, etc., and the Sanitary Inspector states that a gradual improvement is being effected in regard to the general condition of the dairies and cowsheds in the District.

Tuberculosis
amongst
Animals.

Most of the larger cowkeepers have their cows periodically inspected and subjected to the tuberculin test by veterinary surgeons; but such action is not taken by the smaller owners.

No samples of milk were collected by the Sanitary Inspector during the year for bacteriological examination.

Slaughter-
houses.

The Council do not possess urban powers, in regard to the registration of slaughter-houses. There are 11 of these premises in the District, to which visits are paid by the Sanitary Inspector at irregular intervals. The condition of most of the premises is not up to the modern standard; but, during the year, one slaughter-house was closed and demolished as the result of action instituted by the Council, one was entirely re-modelled, and one re-drained, while alteration was effected in the drainage arrangements at another of these premises.

In three cases, occupiers are under notice to improve the arrangements for drainage, and to provide receptacles for manure and offal.

No carcasses of diseased animals were discovered by the Sanitary Inspector during the year.

Public
Health Acts
Amendment
Act,
1907.

The only section of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act of 1907, adopted by the Council, is section 38, which is now in force in the contributory places of Garlinge, Minster and Westgate-on-Sea.

Types of
Closets in
District.

Westgate-on-Sea:—There are about 900 houses in this locality, and, at these, water-closets draining into the public sewer are in use. This sewer is connected with the Margate system.

Birchington (village portion):—No sewerage system is provided, and the following are the types of closets in

use: Water-closets at 422 houses, pail-closets at 83 houses, and privy-vaults at 100 premises.

Minster (village portion):—Two hundred and seventy-three houses have water-closets discharging into the public sewer. The sewage being ultimately applied to the land at Marsh Farm. In addition, 42 premises have either pail-closets or privies.

Garlinge (village portion):—There are about 300 houses in this area. These have water-closets discharging into the public sewer, which is connected with the Margate system.

St. Peter's (Extra):—At this locality there are about 250 houses, of which 75 per cent have water-closets draining into cesspools, while the remainder of the premises have either pail-closets or privies. No system of sewerage is provided.

St. Nicholas-at-Wade, Monkton, Sarre, Stonar, St. Lawrence (Extra), Northdown, Acol, and the outlying portions of Birchington, Minster and Garlinge have no system of sewerage, and the mode of excrement disposal is almost entirely by pail-closets and privies, except in the case of a few large premises, which have water-closets discharging into cesspools.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year under the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the result of the action taken:—

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including factory laundries)	2	1	..
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	135	7	...
Workplaces (other than outworkers' premises)	10	...	...
Total	147	8	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	5	5	...	...
Want of Ventilation .	1	1	...	...
Want of Drainage of Floors	1	1	...	...
Other Nuisances ...	1	1	...	...
Total	8	8	...	...

(Section 22 of the P.H.A. (A.) Act of 1890 not adopted by Council).

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at end of Year :—	
Bakehouses	11
Bootmakers'	16
Smiths'	11
Carpenters'	14
Saddlers'	3
Dressmakers'	6
Laundries	9
Tailors'	4
Upholsterer's	1
Plumber's	2
Whitesmith's	1
Painter's	1
Cycle Makers'	4
Brickmakers'	5
Watchmakers'	4
Mason's	1
Mineral Water Manufacturer's	1
Total	94

OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
In use at end of Year	1

In addition to the work already described, it appears from the report of the Sanitary Inspector that 375 nuisances came under notice during the year, embracing 90 from defective drains and sanitary fittings, 17 from foul or defective privies, 9 from defective earth-closets, 32 from choked drains, 53 from offensive accumulations, 47 from damp or defective dwellings, etc., 14 from the improper keeping of animals, 19 from foul cesspools, 6 from over-crowding, 57 from the lack of receptacles for house-refuse, and 31 from various other causes.

Inspector's
Report.

During the year 12 privies were converted to earth-closets, improvements carried out at 3 slaughter-houses, 5 cowsheds re-drained and floored, and 9 premises re-drained and connected with the public sewers.

Two hundred and ninety-eight inspections of the 50 dairies, cowsheds and milkshops were made during the year, 35 defects being discovered and dealt with.

Seventy-three visits were paid to the 11 slaughter-houses in the District, 10 defects in regard to drainage, and 8 in respect to uncleanness, being dealt with.

The different outbreaks of infectious sickness entailed a considerable amount of work in regard to disinfection and the institution of active precautionary measures.

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 11 samples of milk were purchased for analysis, 10 of which were found to be genuine, and one to contain a certain amount of preservative substance.

TABLE I.

ISLE OF THANET RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGIS- TERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	10759	256	23·7	30	117·0	205	19·0	...	...	...	126	11·7
1900	10952	257	23·4	45	175·0	227	20·7	83	68	3	162	14·7
1901	11144	236	21·1	32	135·5	210	18·8	94	78	4	136	12·2
1902	11336	273	24·0	34	124·5	267	23·5	119	100	...	167	14·7
1903	11528	258	22·3	26	100·7	212	18·3	105	83	7	136	11·7
1904	11720	252	21·5	38	150·8	224	19·1	111	84	...	140	11·9
1905	12072	263	21·8	30	114·1	226	18·7	116	93	7	140	11·6
1906	12024	255	21·2	38	149·0	270	22·5	137	108	5	167	13·9
1907	12544	250	19·9	22	88·0	218	17·3	117	99	5	124	9·8
1908	12784	256	20·0	26	101·6	223	17·4	105	90	1	134	10·5
Averages for years 1899-1908.	11686	255	21·9	32	125·6	228	19·5	...	...	...	143	12·2
1909	13028	250	19·2	18	72·0	207	15·9	100	87	5	125	9·6

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Union Workhouse, Minster.	Cottage Hospital, Margate.	
Thanet Joint Isolation Hospital, Haine.	Chartham Asylum.	
	St. George's Hospital, Westminster.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... } 20825

Total population at all ages .. 11144
 Number of inhabited houses .. 2172
 Average number of persons per house .. 5·1

} At Census of 1901.

TABLE II.

ISLE OF THANET RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of separate Localities in 1909 and previous years.

NAMES OF LOCALI- TIES.	1. MARGATE. (RURAL).					2. MINSTER.					3. RAMSGATE. (RURAL).					4. BROADSTAIRS. (RURAL).				
	Population estimated of middle of each Year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
1899	3821	70	43	12	5732	153	63	13	1206	33	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1900	3922	81	46	13	5780	145	98	26	1250	31	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1901	4023	71	31	8	5829	137	94	18	1292	28	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1902	4123	90	54	13	5876	155	97	18	1337	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1903	4222	80	34	7	5925	142	85	13	1381	12	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1904	4321	81	41	13	5972	144	81	18	1427	11	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1905	4540	81	34	5	6046	141	91	16	1486	10	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1906	4502	90	60	13	6066	128	81	15	1456	11	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1907	4529	76	38	3	6561	143	70	14	1454	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1908	4615	79	41	8	6687	127	79	12	1482	16	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Averages of Years 1899 to 1908.	4262	80	42	9	6047	141	84	16	1377	17	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1909	4703	75	49	7	6814	139	62	5	1511	10	2	1	...	26	12	5	...	...	...	...

TABLE III.

ISLE OF THANET RURAL DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						No. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					MARGATE (RURAL).	MINSTER (W.)	RAMSGATE (RURAL).	BROADSTAIRS (H.)	BROADSTAIRS (RURAL (H.)	MINSTER (W.)	RAMSGATE (RURAL).	BROADSTAIRS (RURAL (H.)	MARGATE (RURAL).				
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.										65 and upwards			
Small-pox ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cholera ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Diphtheria (includ- ing Membranous croup) ...	8	..	8	..	..	4	2	6	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	1
Erysipelas...	6	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	5	..	9	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Scarlet fever ...	25	..	18	1	1	1	9	6	2	2	..	9	5	..	2	..	..	..	..
Typhus fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric fever ...	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Continued fever ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal fever ...	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals ...	42	..	5	26	2	7	2	20	2	7	..	11	9	2	1	..	..	..	23

Infectious cases are treated in the Thanet Joint Isolation Hospital at Haine, which contains 116 beds, and in which three different diseases can be concurrently treated.

"H" indicates the locality in which the Hospital is situated, and "W" the situation of the Union Workhouse.

TABLE IV.

ISLE OF THANET RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).				DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	MARGATE (RURAL).	MINSTER.	RAMSGATE (RURAL).	BROADSTAIRS (RURAL).	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
{ Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	5	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	4	...	...	13
Other tubercular diseases	5	...	...	2	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	...
Cancer, malignant disease	10	...	...	...	...	7	3	6	3	1	...	7
Bronchitis	8	2	...	...	...	...	6	5	2	...	1	...
Pneumonia	5	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	4	...	1	1
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1
Alcoholism	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	1	2
Cirrhosis of Liver } ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premature Birth	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1
Diseases and Accidents of parturition ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart diseases	17	...	...	2	1	5	9	7	9	...	1	9
Accidents	4	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	4	...	...	1
Suicides	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
All other causes	56	7	2	2	...	17	28	24	28	...	4	56
All causes	125	18	3	7	3	42	52	49	62	2	12	100

TABLE V.

ISLE OF THANET RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified ...	4	...	...	1	5	3	1	1	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	17
	Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria : Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœal Diseases.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diarrhœa, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Euteritis, Muco-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth ...	3	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	Congenital Defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Want of Breast-milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Peritonitis:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes.	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		4	...	1	...	5	4	1	1	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	18

District of Isle of Thanet (Rural).

Population. Estimated to middle of 1909 13028.

Births in the Year { legitimate 229
 { illegitimate 21

Deaths in year of { legitimate infants 15
 { illegitimate infants 3

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 125.

WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

Area (excluding water) 39,422 acres.

Population (census 1901) 7,751

During the year 1909, the number of births registered in the West Ashford Rural District was 152, of which 6 (or 3.95 per cent.) were illegitimate.

Births.

The total deaths registered in the District were 111; while the net deaths (obtained by correction for the incidence of deaths in public institutions within and without the District) numbered 104.

Gross and Net Deaths.

Upon an estimated population of 7,396, the birth-rate was equal to 20.5 per thousand; the total death-rate standing at 15.0, and the net death-rate at 14.1, per thousand living.

Birth-rate.
Gross and Net Death-rates.

Of the net number of deaths, 2 were due to diphtheria, 1 influenza, 1 enteritis, 13 phthisis, 1 general tuberculosis, 1 laryngeal tuberculosis, 8 cancer, 12 bronchitis, 3 pneumonia, 1 acute laryngitis, 1 abscess of lung, 2 premature birth, 2 parturition, 23 heart disease, 1 accident, 1 suicide, 6 senile decay, and 25 to other causes.

Causes of Death.

The death-rate from both the chief epidemic and notifiable classes of diseases was equal to 0.27 per thousand of the estimated population.

Death-rates from Epidemic Diseases.

The different ages at which death occurred were as follows:—At under one year of age, 17 died; at one and under five, 3; at five and under fifteen, 4; at fifteen and under twenty-five, 7; at twenty-five and under sixty-five, 28; and at sixty-five years and upwards, 45 died.

Ages at Death.

Infantile mortality was equal to 111.8 per thousand births registered during the year.

Infantile Mortality.

The general death-rate for the year was rather high, phthisis and other diseases of the respiratory organs figuring largely in the death-roll. Phthisis accounted for 12.5 per cent. of the total deaths, while bronchitis, pneumonia, and other maladies of the respiratory organs produced 16.34 per cent. of the total number.

Comments.

The rate of infantile mortality was also rather high, 1 death at under one year of age being due to convul-

sions, 3 bronchitis, 7 debility, 1 marasmus, 1 enteritis, 1 congenital malformation of heart, 1 tuberculosis, and 2 to premature birth.

Notification
Act.

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889, 32 cases of sickness were reported, 14 of which were referred to scarlet fever, 13 diphtheria, 3 erysipelas, and 2 to enteric fever.

Scarlet Fever.

One of the 14 cases of Scarlet Fever was that of a patient at Charing—notified on the 28th April—who contracted the malady from a “missed” case during attendance at a Sunday school; while two further instances—one at Pluckley on the 24th April, and the other at Great Chart on the 19th July—were both due to school influence.

Two cases occurred in one family at Smarden, and were notified on the 29th July. There had been no previous cases of the Fever at Smarden during the year, but measles had been prevalent at the school attended by the sufferers.. The incubation period of one of the cases corresponded to the usual period observed in measles; and, further, a cousin, who had been staying at the patient’s house, contracted illness from contact with one of these sufferers, this cousin’s symptoms corresponding to those of measles, and her malady being diagnosed as such.

The sixth and seventh cases occurred in one household at Charing Heath, and were notified on the 1st October. One case was that of a visitor, who introduced the disease from without the District, and so infected the second patient.

The next three instances occurred at Great Chart, and were reported on the 10th and 13th October, and the 13th November, respectively. The first patient’s attack was derived from a “missed” case at the school attended by the sufferer; while the other two were due to contact with a child who was suffering from protracted infectiveness.

Three cases at the Industrial School, Kingsnorth, were reported on the 20th November, the infection being due to some undiscovered source; while, in the last case during the year—at Charing—notified on the 30th November, the Fever was contracted from a visitor from London, who arrived in the District while in an infectious condition.

Of the 13 cases of Diphtheria, eight occurred at Bethersden, and were notified on the 10th, 11th, 15th and 26th January, the 24th and 25th March, and the 24th April, their source being due partly to school influence, but primarily to the recurrent insanitary conditions in the village.

Diphtheria.

A case at Charing—reported on the 14th February—was notified as membranous croup. No clear history as to the origin of the malady could be traced, unless it was due to contact at school with a “missed” case. The illness, unfortunately, terminated fatally.

In the next instance—at Pluckley—reported on the 21st July, the patient had been exposed to emanations from decomposing animal matter; while the eleventh case—at Smarden—notified on the 9th September, was attributable to the insanitary conditions existing at the patient’s residence.

The next instance—at Westwell—reported on the 17th September, was notified as membranous croup. The history as to the origin of this case was very obscure, but the attack was a serious one, and ended fatally.

In the last case during the year, occurring at Kingsnorth, and notified on the 18th November, the malady was derived from exposure to gas from a cesspool, which obtained egress through an untrapped drain.

The two cases of Enteric Fever occurred at Egerton, and were notified on the 8th November and 23rd December, respectively. Polluted water had been drunk by the sufferers, who also lived on premises which were found to be very defective in regard to sanitation.

Enteric Fever.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations of 1908, seven cases of pulmonary consumption were reported, four of which were located in the Workhouse, three having been admitted to the institution from Ashford, and the other case from the Workhouse Infirmary at Canterbury.

Phthisis.

One case occurred at each of Bethersden, Great Chart, and Egerton. In two of these instances, there was a family history of the malady. In the Great Chart case, the patient’s father and two uncles had died of consumption, and the sufferer at Egerton, whose illness developed after an attack of influenza, had previously lost a brother from tuberculosis. The conditions existing at the homes of these sufferers were found to be such

as would be likely to develop latent predisposition to the malady.

Action Taken.

The action taken in respect to the various outbreaks of infectious sickness, consisted in the removal of six cases of scarlet fever, and four of diphtheria, to the Isolation Hospital for treatment; and the institution of active precautionary measures.

In regard to the cases of consumption, a suggestion was made that the disused observation hospital at the work-house premises might be utilized in the treatment of selected cases; but, after consideration of the subject by the Guardians, it was determined to treat the cases in the general infirmary.

I cannot help thinking, however, that it will be desirable to take up this question again, with the view of making some hospital provision, either separately, or in conjunction with neighbouring authorities.

Printed instructions concerning the care that should be exercised are left at the homes of the sufferers, and pocket spittoons have been provided by the District Council; while disinfection of rooms vacated by consumptive sufferers—by death or otherwise—was carried out by the Sanitary Inspector.

Owing to the prevalence of measles at Bethersden, it was found desirable to close the school from the 1st to the 13th February.

Sanitation.

In consequence of the recurrence of diphtheria at Bethersden during the year, report was again made in regard to the insanitary condition of the village, and the Council have now, with the sanction of the Local Government Board, determined to carry out a system of sewerage works for the amelioration of the evils that exist in the locality.

Refuse Depot.

An inquiry was made concerning the occurrence of illness and death in the neighbourhood of a deposit of house-refuse and filthy decomposing matter at Hothfield, and the following report was submitted to the Council on the 29th October:—

“On making inquiry in respect to the death of a farmer, which occurred on the 22nd inst., in the parish of Westwell, I found that there had been other cases of illness in the same neighbourhood, and also serious illness of a heifer at the premises of the deceased farmer.

“The circumstances are so striking that the history of the cases, and the assigned cause, appear to me desirable of submission to the consideration of the Council.

“The farmer in question commenced to be ill early in August, after exposure to a sickly smell while hay-making in a field close to Hothfield Station. This commencement of illness was followed by enlargement of the glands throughout the body, ultimately terminating in fatal pleurisy and pneumonia on the date already mentioned.

“A man working in the same field had an attack of vomiting, which was probably nature’s method of expelling the poison which he had either inhaled or otherwise absorbed whilst engaged in work. Another fellow-worker was also reported to have been similarly attacked; and I found, on inquiry at some cottages in the same locality, that there had been illness, of which the symptoms, as described to me, were consistent with some form of poisoning. In these last-mentioned cases, the illness was attributed to noxious effluvia to which the sufferers had been exposed.

“On application to Mr. Gillard, the Veterinary Surgeon who attended the heifer, he was kind enough to inform me that he was called in to see the animal in August, when it was suffering from symptoms of poisoning, which set up a peculiar type of pneumonia, accompanied by gastro-enteritis. On treatment, there was improvement in the condition of the animal; but, after difficult parturition, which supervened, there was relapse of such a serious nature as to induce Mr. Gillard to recommend the destruction of the animal.

“This heifer, a healthy animal prior to its attack, had, just previous to its seizure, been turned out into the field in which the obnoxious odours had been observed, and would therefore be exposed to infection by eating contaminated grass or by breathing polluted air.

“Lymphadenoma, or disease of the glands, from which both man and the beast in question primarily suffered, is an insidious and deadly malady, often originating from obscure and undetected poisons—unperceived, because of the slow development in the body after entrance therein, and, consequently, difficult to trace from their source to the manifestation of the symptoms which they occasion.

“In the Hothfield outbreak, now narrated, the history was so easy to trace as to leave but little doubt as to where the poisons were generated which gave rise to the resultant Lymphadenoma.

“The alleged cause of the sickness, as described above, was attributed to a collection of refuse deposited in the vicinity of Hothfield Station, the character of which refuse varies from time to time.

“As a result of local inquiry, I was informed that the material in question is brought from Blackfrairs and Stewarts Lane Goods Yards, London, and consists of stable-manure and sweepings, to which is often added a blend of various decomposing matters, such as spilled grains, putrid meat from refreshment rooms, blown meat tins, old bedding, dead dogs and cats, etc. Such a mixture would be reasonably probable to give rise to a serious nuisance, calculated to be injurious to the health of persons exposed thereto; and which, after exclusion of all other possible sources, appeared to be the cause of the sickness and death which have recently occurred in the neighbourhood of the deposit.

“I ought to add that the first occasion on which my attention was officially directed to this matter, was by a letter received from Mr. Sims (the Sanitary Inspector), dated the 20th inst.; and Mr. Sims informed me that the first complaint made to him was received about six weeks previously. Public attention was, in fact, directed to this matter in consequence of the illness which had been attributed to the deposit, at a time when the nuisance existed in its most obnoxious and mal-odorous condition.”

Water Supply.

In respect to the water-supply of the District, the inhabitants are availing themselves more and more of the supply from the mains of the Mid Kent Water Company; but pond or rain-water is the only available source in many localities. An extension of a supply to Great Chart, Kingsnorth and Shadoxhurst, as analyses of the present supplies have shown, is a much needed requirement.

During the year, 45 additional premises in the parishes of Charing, Smarden, Westwell, Pluckley, Bethersden and Little Chart were connected with the mains of the Mid Kent Water Company, bringing the number of houses in the District supplied from these mains up to

a total of 351. No additional premises were connected in the parishes of Great Chart and Hothfield.

During 1909, nine samples of water were analysed by the Medical Officer of Health, seven of which were found to be so polluted as to be unsafe for drinking purposes.

Under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Acts, six houses were reported upon to the Council as being unfit for human habitation. In addition, one room, which was found to be in a similar condition, was also reported under the same Acts.

Housing of
the Working
Classes Acts.

A hop hut at Rooting Farm, Little Chart, which was being used as a permanent habitation, was found to be over-crowded, and was so certified to the Council under section 91 of the Public Health Act of 1875.

Public Health
Act, 1875
(s. 91)

The 38 dairies and cowsheds now on the Council's register were kept under regular supervision during the year. Lime washing was ordered, and carried out, in six instances; while, at ten cowsheds, structural alterations and works of drainage were effected.

Dairies, etc.

The dairies and cowsheds throughout the District were found to be maintained in a generally clean condition.

No action was taken in regard to the application of the tuberculin test to the animals belonging to the various cowkeepers; and no samples of milk were collected by the Sanitary Inspector for bacteriological examination during the year.

Tuberculosis
amongst
Animals.

The nine slaughter-houses in the District were periodically visited by the Sanitary Inspector, on some occasions during the time killing was in progress.

Slaughter-
houses.

The condition of the premises is generally good, and the majority are maintained in a cleanly condition, although in several instances it has been found necessary to order lime-washing.

No carcases of diseased animals were discovered by the Sanitary Inspector during the year.

The Council have taken no action in regard to the adoption of any parts of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act of 1907.

Public Health
Acts Amend-
ment Act,
1907.

The following statement shows the approximate numbers and types of closets in the District:—

Types of
Closets in
District.

Parish.	Water- Closets.	Earth and Pail-Closets.	Privy-vaults.
Bethersden	30	40	115
Great Chart	68	20	48
Little Chart	30	15	18
Charing	130	40	60
Egerton	40	35	64
Hothfield	30	25	10
Kingsnorth	30	20	76
Pluckley	45	45	89
Shadoxhurst	5	14	19
Smarden	90	30	79
Westwell	40	50	95
Total	538	334	673

Water-closets and earth-closets are the only types now recommended for erection in the District. During the year five privies were converted into earth-closets.

Factory and
Workshop Act.

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year in respect to the Factory and Workshop Act, and of the result of the action taken:—

INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written Notices.	Prosecu- tions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	17	...	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	30	...	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' Premises)	26	...	...
Total	73	...	...

DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecu- tions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M.† Inspector.	
Offences under the Fac- tory & Workshop Act—	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bake- houses (ss. 97—100)	7	7	...	...

REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

	Number.
Workshops on the Register (s 131) at end of year :—	
Bakehouses	10
Other Workshops	13
Workplaces	14
Total	37

OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Underground bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
In use at end of year	1

In addition to the work already enumerated, it appears from the report of the Sanitary Inspector that 203 letters concerning sanitary matters were written during the year, 58 nuisances were reported to the Council, in regard to which it was found necessary to issue 8 statutory notices. The works executed in dealing with the various matters which came under observation included the re-construction or alteration of 25 house-drainage systems, the provision of 6 new water-closets, the cleansing and repair of 5 rain-water-tanks, the cleansing of 14 foul ditches and cesspools, and the removal of 6 offensive accumulations.

Inspector's
Report.

The outbreaks of infectious sickness involved a considerable amount of labour, in regard to supervision of removal of patients to hospital, disinfection of premises in 18 instances, and the disinfection of 4 elementary schools.

TABLE I.

WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1909 and previous Years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.		TOTAL DEATHS REGIS- TERED IN THE DISTRICT				Total Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-Residents registered in Public Insti- tutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents regis- tered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Death at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.*	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number.	Rate.*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	7842	193	24.6	19	98.3	125	15.9	...	...	...	112	14.2
1900	7797	187	23.9	24	128.3	118	15.1	15	9	2	111	14.2
1901	7751	194	25.0	16	82.4	81	10.8	13	9	4	79	10.1
1902	7706	172	22.3	17	98.8	103	13.3	16	6	...	97	12.5
1903	7661	176	22.9	17	96.5	105	13.7	13	8	2	99	12.9
1904	7616	170	22.3	18	105.8	107	14.0	16	8	2	101	13.2
1905	7610	166	21.8	19	114.5	126	16.6	22	9	3	120	15.8
1906	7592	152	20.0	21	138.2	137	18.0	24	8	4	133	17.5
1907	7480	161	21.5	16	99.3	103	13.7	17	9	3	97	12.9
1908	7438	154	20.7	9	58.4	93	12.5	19	3	1	91	12.2
Averages for years 1899-1908.	7649	172	22.5	17	102.0	110	14.4	...	...	...	104	13.6
1909	7396	152	20.5	17	111.8	111	15.0	19	11	4	104	14.1

*Rates in Columns 4, 8 and 13 calculated per 1000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non residents," is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents," is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses and Innatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made is given below.

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
Union Workhouse, Westwell.	Chartham Asylum.	

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) ... 39422

Total population at all ages .. 7751
 Number of inhabited houses 1685
 Average number of persons per house..... 4.6

At Census of 1901.

WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

[illegible]

TABLE III.
WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.
Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.						TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.						NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all ages	At Ages—Years.					ASHFORD (RURAL).	CALEHILL (H.W.)	...	...	...	...	ASHFORD (RURAL).	CALEHILL (H.W.)	...	...	...	...
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.														65 and upwards
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup) ...	13	...	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet fever	14	...	12	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ..	32	...	26	2	4	...	17	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

The Isolation Hospital is at Westwell, is provided by the West Ashford R.D.C., contains 10 beds, and affords accommodation for the treatment of one disease at a time.
“H.W.” indicates the locality in which the Isolation Hospital and Union Workhouse are situated.

TABLE IV.

WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING YEAR 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							DEATHS IN OR BELONGING TO LOCALITIES (AT ALL AGES).					DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	ASHFORD (RURAL).	CALEHILL.				
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and membranous Croup	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever { Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteric ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other cont'd ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other septic diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis	13	1	...	...	4	8	...	5	8	...	...	...	2
Other tubercular diseases	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	8	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	6	...	...	...	2
Bronchitis	12	3	...	...	...	...	9	6	6	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	3	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...
Pleurisy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases of Respiratory Organs	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veneral Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premature Birth	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Diseases and Accidents of parturition	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1
Heart diseases	23	1	...	...	...	9	13	9	14	...	...	...	8
Accidents	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Suicides	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
.....
All other causes	31	9	1	2	1	5	13	11	20	...	...	...	6
All causes	104	17	3	4	7	28	45	38	66	...	...	...	19

TABLE V.

WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.				Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes.	Certified ...	...	...	6	2	1	...	9	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	16
	Uncertified ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Common Infectious Diseases.	Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diphtheria: Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Diarrhoea, all forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Enteritis, Muco-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gastritis-Gastro-intestinal Catarrh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Congenital Defects	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Want of Breast-milk, Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	...	...	5	1	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tuberculous Peritonitis:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes.	Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				7	2	1	...	10	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	17

District: West Ashford (Rural).

Population. Estimated to middle of 1909 7396

Births in the Year { legitimate 146 Deaths in the year of { legitimate infants 16
 { illegitimate 6 { illegitimate infants 1

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 104.